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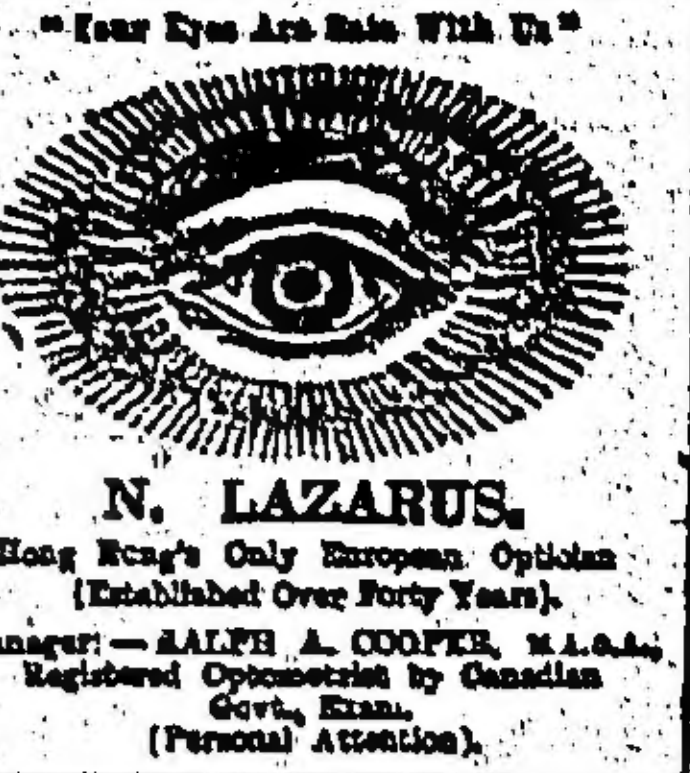
# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

Hongkong Daily Press, Ltd.

Managing Director



No. 22,044

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HONG KONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1929.

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## TRAGEDY OF A LONDON FLAT.

HUSBAND'S STORY OF  
THUD IN THE NIGHT.

### CORONER'S QUESTION ON "MASS OF BRUISES."

Dramatic evidence was given at the inquest at Marylebone on Mrs. Jenny Sainsbury, aged forty-five, wife of a surveyor, who was found dead in a flat at Windsor Mansions, Northumberland-street, Marylebone.

Mr. H. R. Oswald, the coroner, said the woman was found on the floor of her bedroom with her body covered with bruises, a wound on the back of the head, and a cut over the eye.

He added that it was believed that she had been drinking to excess, but whether this had accounted for her injuries it was difficult to say.

William Charles Sainsbury, the husband, said that he was a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institute and of the Auctioneers' Institute. They had been married about seven years.

He had never known his wife to drink to excess. She drank whisky, but quite a little of this upset her because she did not eat much. They had lived a very quiet life.

Mr. Sainsbury added that they sometimes had words over bills, but never over drinks. He had never assaulted his wife. They occupied separate bedrooms, communicating by means of folding doors.

Face Downwards.  
His wife was quite normal on the evening before her death and they retired to bed about 10.30. About 1.30 a.m. he heard a thud, and going into his wife's bedroom he found that she had fallen out of bed.

She was sitting on the floor, the electric light being on, and she was fast asleep.

He assisted her into bed. His wife did not say how she came to fall, nor did he ask her. He did not know whether she had hurt herself; he did not examine her.

About 4.30 a.m. he was again awakened by a noise like a fall, and found his wife lying on the floor by the fireplace.

She was on an eiderdown quilt spread on the floor, and she was asleep. After covering her with blankets and shawls he returned to his room. He looked into her room twice afterwards to see how she was, and on both occasions found her lying in the same position. She was lying almost face downwards.

The coroner: Was she in the habit of sleeping on the floor?—No.

"Quite Warm."  
Mr. Sainsbury, continuing, said that when the woman employed to do the daily work arrived about 8.30 he told her not to disturb Mrs. Sainsbury, but to leave her where she was until about eleven o'clock. He left for his office shortly after nine o'clock.

The coroner: Would you be surprised to hear that a doctor who was called in about two hours after you left was of opinion that your wife had been dead some hours?—Yes, I would, because when I left her she was quite warm, and appeared to be breathing.

And would you be surprised to hear that a mass of bruises were found on her?—I know nothing at all about that.

And it is said that she had a serious injury to the head?—I did not know that.

This injury was apparently inflicted before she died?—Is it not strange that you did not notice that?—I don't know.

How do you account for these bruises?—I cannot say. They were not inflicted by me.

"Stunned."  
Mr. Sainsbury added that on the Wednesday morning he came home from his office early to see whether his wife was going on satisfactorily. On reaching the flat he was absolutely stunned by the news that she was dead.

Alice Neil said that she had been employed as daily help by Mrs. Sainsbury for about three weeks. Mrs. Sainsbury had never complained to her that she had been roughly treated by her husband, and she had never seen her the worse for drink.

Mr. Sainsbury let her into the flat on Wednesday, and seemed quite normal. He told her that Mrs. Sainsbury was lying on the floor of her bedroom, and said that there was something wrong with her, but he could not understand it.

He said that he would telephone for a doctor, and he did so.

After Mr. Sainsbury had left she went into Mrs. Sainsbury's room to answer the telephone. Mrs. Sainsbury was lying on the floor, and when she felt her head she thought it seemed warm. She did not notice any bruises.

The inquest was adjourned.

## A "ONE-MAN" BORE-HOLE OUTFIT.

DESCRIBED BY THE  
INVENTOR.

A "one man" bore hole outfit was described by the inventor, Mr. F. H. Mackintosh, a London stratigraphist, addressing the Society of Engineers at Burlington House, London.

With his outfit—drilling tools and rods—Mr. Mackintosh said that he had made holes in marsh clay 48 ft. deep in 19 1/2 minutes. Holes 30 ft. deep had been drilled in tough London clay in 45 minutes. The tools were so compact that they could be carried in a haversack or a golf bag. A further advantage was that, as the holes were made solely by displacing the material, no debris was brought to the surface, and in consequence no disfiguring spoil heaps marked the sites of the bore holes.

"But by far the greater advantage," said Mr. Mackintosh, "lies in the fact that the operator, by doing his own drilling, thereby gains a much better idea of the sequence and condition of the strata than the perusal of the most accurately worded log could possibly allow."

The invention, he added, had been used with success in many parts of the world.

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## BRITAIN'S NEW MYSTERY PLANE.

TO CAPTURE NON-STOP  
RECORDS.

### A LONG-RANGE MONOPLANE.

London (U.P.).—Two world's air records—the non-stop in a straight line, and the endurance—are to be attacked by Britain's new mystery plane. Built specially for these attempts, the plane, a giant Fairey Napier long-range monoplane, was recently completed at Cranwell Airfield, Lincolnshire.

Definite details of the intended "attacks" have not yet been revealed, but it is suggested that the plane may try to fly around England for three days and nights to beat the endurance record. It may then, perhaps, fly to South Africa by stages, but return to England non-stop, a distance of roughly 6,000 miles, which would beat the non-stop flight in a straight line record.

While the plane was being built all data as to its construction was shrouded in a veil of secrecy, but since its completion, the veil has been lifted slightly to reveal a large number of innovations and novelties, specifically included for the attempts on the records. For instance, there is a hooker, which will sound in the pilot's ear should he get off his course when attempting the endurance record. It operates automatically, but how it does so is still a secret.

100 Feet Wide.  
From wing-tip to wing-tip the machine measures nearly 100 feet. The fuel is carried in this giant wing. For the duration attempt there will be more than 1,000 gallons of gasoline stowed away. The total weight of the machine and fuel is 10 tons, and to carry it the wheels and tyres have had to be strengthened. The tyres are pumped up by an electric pump.

To ensure no failure of the petrol supply, a wind-driven pump can be pushed through the side of the fuselage if the engine pump fails. If that fails, a hand pump can be used. The filtering arrangements for the oil are duplicated in order that one filter can be cleaned when the other is in use. Arrangements have been made, also, for oil to be jettisoned if necessary while the monoplane is still in the air.

The pilot's seat is fitted with pneumatic upholstery, and there is a pneumatic bed. There are also facilities for hot and cold drinks and food. The engine is an ordinary type Napier Lion, developing 450 horse power, but secret alterations have been made with the carburettor system greatly to reduce the gasoline consumption. In a "bench" test the engine ran perfectly for more than 70 hours.

Despite the secrecy surrounding the attempts on the records, the Royal Air Force officers, who will man the plane during its "attacks," have already been chosen. They are Squadron Leader Arthur G. Jones-Williams, M.C., and Flight Lieut. Eric V. Major. They will take turns at piloting and navigating.

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OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
for the Session 1928.

Revised by Members.

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Rifles, 22 Calibre, Repeating and  
Automatic.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all  
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ASIATIC & FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS  
IN BAGS, PACKETS, SETS, AND SINGLE.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS  
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It adds strength to the strength you have and  
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Remove cap  
raise lever and  
push upwards



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Replace cap  
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Sufferers from acidity  
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## NOW ON

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

### REMARKABLE CURE OF TYPHOID FEVER THROUGH POO ON CHINESE HERBS.

Under Physician's Treatment Two Weeks—Grew Worse—Doctors Insist  
Removing Boy to Hospital and Gave Very Little Hope of Recovery.

Jenis Brooks, son of Mrs. John T. Brooks, 1904 H. Street, Modesto, Calif., U.S.A., suffered with typhoid fever, for two weeks under physician's and nurse's care—grew steadily worse. Mother becomes alarmed over safety of her son and is induced to try the POO ON CHINESE HERBS TREATMENT for Typhoid. Result—Instant relief and absolute cure in short time. Mrs. Brooks said:—

"My boy Jenis was in bed suffering from fever and chills. He was treated by physicians for two weeks with what they called typhoid fever, he could not eat and had severe pains in the stomach; he was kept in ice packs and rubber ice mattress; he did not show any improvement but became worse so other doctors were called in for consultation. They all insisted on removing boy to the hospital and did not give much hope for his recovery.

"I was recommended and insisted upon by Mrs. De Lemos to try the Poo On Chinese Herb Treatment, as she had been cured of a complication of diseases by them.

"I made up my mind to give the POO ON CHINESE HERBS a trial; after the first day's treatment the fever was very much reduced and he began to have an appetite and slept well at night.

"After five days' treatment the fever was cured and after a few more treatments the boy was absolutely well and playing around the yard and eating heartily, and was able to go back to school, and feels as well as he never did.

Mrs. G. A. Bayes says:— "I am Positive That Poo On Chinese Herbs and Ointment Saved My Child's Eyesight. Because I tried Several Eye Specialists Before Going To Poo On. The Ointment Was Simply Wonderful and I Am Very Grateful."

Mrs. G. A. Bayes, 611, Third Street, Modesto Calif., U.S.A., says:—

"My little girl, 8 years old, in some way contracted a disease of the eye that was gradually making her blind. I immediately took her to an eye specialist for treatment, but there seemed no way to stop the approaching pain and blindness. I also tried a specialist in

Stockton, and Modesto. She finally grew so bad that I had to keep her in a darkened room. I kept her under constant care in the darkened room for nearly two months. A friend then told me about the Herbalist, Yee Poo Lun, and the Poo On Chinese Herb Treatment. I had no faith in treatment of this kind, as I have tried so many kinds of treatments and doctors in vain, but in desperation I decided to try the Poo On Chinese Herbs. At this time water was running from her eyes excessively. I gave her the Poo On Chinese Herbs, an ointment, and some wash. At the end of a week the matter running from the eyes stopped and almost at once a marked improvement took place. She continued to improve very fast and her eyes began to clear up. A short while after I started giving her the Poo On Herbs she was entirely cured from this disease and her eyes were back to normal so that she should see as good as ever. I am certainly thankful to the Herbs and the Herbalist and am positive that Poo On Herbs Absolutely cured my child's eyes.

Thousands suffering from catarrh, bronchial and lung trouble, throat, cough, asthma, hay fever, malaria, stomach trouble, indigestion, constipation, gastritis, piles, diarrhoea, fistula, heart disease, eczema, scrofula, female trouble, nervousness, insomnia, obesity, kidney, bladder trouble, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, neuralgia, dropsy, pyorrhea, epileptic fits, paralysis, tumors, ulcer, pimples, dizziness, headaches, and many other chronic diseases, have been restored to health and happiness without poisonous drugs or the knife, by the Poo On Chinese Herbs.

THE POO ON CHINESE HERB COMPANY.

YEE POO LUN, Chinese Herbalist, Managing Director, over twenty-five years' practical experience in America, curing the sick with Chinese Herbs. Main Office: Modesto, Calif., U.S.A. Hong Kong Office: 62A, Queen's Road Central, 1st floor, Entrance, 83, Queen's Road Central. Office Hours: Daily 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Evening Hours: 6.30 p.m. to 9 p.m. by appointment only. European Lady in attendance.

## FROM EUROPE TO CHINA BY AIR.

### FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SCHEME.

EXCLUSIVE TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

Berlin, February (U.P.).—On the heels of the announcement that Lufthansa is planning a 30-hour airplane service from Hamburg to Shanghai has come a statement from Walter Bruns, noted German aviation expert, that a five-day dirigible service from Hamburg or Berlin over Northern Siberia to Yokohama is not only possible, but may actually be inaugurated in the very near future. This airship route, the statement said, would in time be extended along the Aleutian Islands, across Bering Straits and down the Pacific coast of Alaska, Canada and the United States to San Francisco.

Herr Bruns, who is general secretary of the International Society for the Exploration of the Arctic Country by Air, is at present in the United States where, with Fridtjof Nansen, the explorer, he is arranging for American assistance in a proposed dirigible flight over the North Pole. According to the statement, he first proposed a trans-Siberian airship line from Europe to the Pacific ten years ago, and now, in view of the extraordinary aeronautical progress of the last year or two, he believes this plan is possible of immediate practical development. Not only is it possible, but "the strong Russian interest in the project, as made clear by Russia's plan to erect a mooring mast at Leningrad, leaves little doubt that what is here put forward as a project will in a short time become an actuality."

"Northward Course of Empire." Taking issue with the route over the North Pole suggested in Vilhjalmur Stefansson's new book, "The Northward Course of Empire," Bruns would have the airships fly directly across Northern Siberia, leave the mainland somewhere near Vladivostok and then follow a straight course over the Japanese Sea to Tsuruga, Japan. This path would avoid the unfavourable air currents of the Eurasian Arctic coast, which the Stefansson line would follow, while the storm area in the vicinity of Lake Baikal would also be given a wide berth.

Furthermore, the Bruns course would be safeguarded by periodical weather reports issued by Russian meteorological stations which have already been established, an advantage which ships flying near the Pole would not have. There would likewise be no danger from typhoons over the Japanese Sea inasmuch as the speed of these storms and the paths they usually follow are well known, making it possible to arrange the airship schedules so as to avoid them.

Mooring masts would be erected and fuel and supply depots established in Berlin, Leningrad, Harbin and Tsuruga, with two extra mooring masts for use in emergencies built in the Siberian towns of Tsuruchanik and Olekminsk. It would be arranged, however, to have the ships under normal conditions fly from Leningrad to Harbin without stopping.

A Five-days Route. Travelling at an average rate of 100 kilometers per hour, with stops for fuel, freight and passengers totalling 20 hours every trip, the dirigibles would negotiate the 10,000-kilometer route in exactly five days. The Bruns statement pointed out that 16 days are now required for a boat and train passage across Siberia to Japan, and 45 days are needed to make the journey entirely by water through the Suez Canal.

Bruns would schedule weekly departures in each direction, making a fleet of three dirigibles necessary, one to be held in reserve. The ships would be owned and operated by a private company, while the mooring masts and other private equipment would be owned by the municipalities or states in which they are located. Each dirigible would carry 25 passengers and as much first class letter mail as would be available.

The passenger fare would be 3,000 marks or approximately that of a first class railway-steamship ticket from Berlin to Tokyo; letters would be carried for 80 pfennigs apiece as compared with the 35 pfennigs now being assessed for mail carried by rail or sea.

(Continued on next column.)

## ATROCITIES IN SHANTUNG.

### REBEL TROOPS ON WAY TO JOIN CHANG TSUNG CHANG.

#### REFUGEES DROWNED IN FROZEN RIVER.

Chinese papers contain letters from Tsinan, dated the 2nd inst. in which a report is given of atrocities committed by revolting troops; who crossed the Yellow River to join Chang Tsung Chang's forces near Chefoo. The correspondent who, himself, visited the devastated district writes as follows:—"The troops stationed at Sangtien under Major Chang Li Kwoh, suddenly revolted on the 25th of last month and sacked the town. When leaving they despoiled the police guard of more than 80 rifles and carried off some tens of hostages. They also commandeered 27 horses and mules with 17 bullock carts.

They cut the telegraph wires and retreated southwards along the railway making as though they would go eastward to Kiaochow to join Chang Tsung Chang. The same day they marched 20 li to Haingchiata where they crossed the Yellow River, taking forcible possession of the boats they found there to do so.

#### Red Spears Defeated.

"The local bands of Red Spears, supposing them to be bandits, beat their gongs and gathered their members from several villages and essayed to bar their progress. They had more than a thousand men and attacked the troops when half of their number were still in process of crossing. The rebel troops replied with fire from machine guns, sweeping the bank with their bullets. The firing was so severe that the Red Spears fell back and the troops attacked them on the south bank of the river. The fighting was very fierce and the shouts and cries of the villagers ascended to heaven as they fled from the scene of conflict. The fight raged until four o'clock in the afternoon when the bands of spearmen were forced to give way.

"The troops then entered the villages, killing all they met in their path and setting fire to the houses. Every house in twelve or more villages was given to the flames, corpses strewn the streets and the carnage was dreadful. The refugees crowded towards the railway where such as were able took train for Tsinan. There they reported that it was Sun Tien Ying's men who had revolted, but this was a mistake. The rebels may have pretended to belong to Sun's force in order to get a clear passage and the villagers, not knowing the difference spread a false story.

#### Trail of Burning Villages.

"The next day the rebel troops were again in conflict with the Red Spears and your correspondent boarded the afternoon train on the Kiao-Tai line to see for himself the true state of affairs. When we passed Tungkwang station we saw dark clouds of smoke to the north telling of burning villages in the trail of the rebels. Fleeing villagers, carrying their babies and leading their aged relatives streamed in from all quarters. The sound of weeping deafened one's ears and the sights one saw were so harrowing that it was impossible to forbear weeping. The railway being guarded by Japanese troops proved a haven of refuge for the fleeing people and they camped along the banks in great numbers. Some also went towards the hills in the south, for only those who had money were able to come by train to Tsinan."

North China Daily News.

With these revenues Bruns is confident that the line can be made to pay handsome profits within five years.

An especially interesting feature of the service, the statement said, "would be the auxiliary airplane service provided for the territory between Leningrad and Harbin, which normally would be traversed without stops."

(Continued at foot of next column.)



WHEN you ask for 'Johnnie Walker' out of the non-refillable bottle it is 'Johnnie Walker' that you get. The same good 'Scotch' that you would get if you were in Kilmarnock the 'Whisky with the century-old reputation and the definite guarantee of purity and maturity.

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TIEN TSIN

## CENTRAL BANK OF CHINA.

RUN AT SHANGHAI.

### SMALL EXCHANGE SHOPS AND THE NOTES.

SHANGHAI, March 8th.

The fact that the Central Bank of China has, thus far, been able to prove its stability by meeting all demands for hard cash in exchange for its note issue has resulted, more or less, in an end to the "run" which began on Tuesday morning (March 8th).

Yesterday morning, the Central Bank opened its doors and at once a large crowd poured in, demanding cash for notes which many of the smaller money exchanges had declined to change for them. Plenty of silver was available and all hands at once went to work handing over new, bright Sun Yat Sen silver dollars for the "Sun Yat Sen notes." In a short time, the crowd had dwindled to a mere handful and the hundreds of silver dollars on the desks were more than sufficient to meet requirements.

Special police details were posted inside and outside the building during the day but their services were not required.

It was impossible to obtain the exact amount paid out, because strict orders had been issued to the staff by the Governor, Mr. T. V. Soong, that no unauthorized statements were to be made, but it is understood that, so far, the six figures have not been reached. Attempts to see Mr. Soong yesterday afternoon were fruitless, it being stated that the Finance Minister was in conference.

While most of the larger money exchanges assisted by changing the notes at par, some of the smaller ones declined to accept them at all, while others changed them at a discount; in some instances as much as ten per cent. was demanded. Indeed, the assistants of a number of the smaller money exchanges were noticed getting hard cash at the bank for the notes.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.  
6.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Records supplied by the Sincere Co.).  
7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.  
8 p.m.—Evening programme (Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.).  
10.10 p.m.—News bulletin.  
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

## GIRL UNDER TRAIN.

### 15 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE FOR FARMER'S SON.

Fifteen years' penal servitude was the sentence passed at Montgomery Assizes, Walspool, on William Edward Holder (27), a farmer's son, of Llanfechain, for attempting to murder his sweetheart, Kate Elizabeth Bussey (18), a gamekeeper's daughter, whom he pushed under a moving train.

The girl lost both her feet. Holder, who collapsed on hearing the sentence, had given evidence on his own behalf, declaring that she fell and that he gripped her, but "it was too late."

It was alleged that Holder contemplated suicide and that after he was arrested he tried to conceal a piece of paper on which he had written, "I am so upset after what has happened and shall be better out of it."

Nevertheless, confidence is being restored and it is expected that to-day will see the end of the trouble. Meanwhile, the Central Bank continued to exchange notes up till seven o'clock last night. North China Daily News.

## ROMAN "FINDS" IN LONDON.

### UPPER STONE OF A MILL.

A find of considerable interest has been made during the excavations for the Midland Bank at the corner of Prince's-street and Mansion House-street in the City of London. Large quantities of pottery, belonging to the early part of the Roman occupation have been brought to the surface, while the base of a pedestal urn of pre-Roman type has been discovered. The most important find, however, is the upper stone of a Roman mill. It was discovered at a depth of about 25ft. in a thick layer of mud and made earth just above the blue clay.

The mill is of a type familiar in the bakers' shops of Pompeii, but hitherto unknown in this country. In this type the upper stone—shaped like a dice-box—revolved round a conical projection from the centre of the lower stone. The upper stone was turned by a lever-like capstan bar—inserted in a socket. The motive power was provided either by slaves or a donkey harnessed to the lever.

The mill is made of very hard stone and was presumably imported into this country in common with most of the mills used by the Romans here.

An expert writes to the London Press:—"Owing to its weight, the mill would be bound to sink in mud, so that it would be unwise to draw inference as to its precise date from the depth at which it was found; but analogy with the parallel examples at Pompeii would suggest a date in the first century."

It would be tempting (but quite unwarranted) to suggest that the mill was thrown down into the mud on the banks of Walbrook at the destruction of London by Boadicea. The site, which is producing a considerable quantity of Roman material, is being watched by representatives of the Guildhall Museum and the Society of Antiquaries."

The mill has been given to the Corporation by Mr. McKenna, the chairman of the Midland Bank.



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## SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

### AUSTRALIA AND THE DAVIS CUP.

Most lovers of the game in Australia are content with the decision of the Council of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association to refrain from challenging for the Davis Cup. Two of the men who would have been sent are Jack Crawford and Harry Hopman, of New South Wales, but Hawkes and Patterson could not in any case have made the trip. Up to the end of March Crawford and Hopman will have been playing strenuously for three years, and it is felt that it would jeopardise their careers to throw them into the hotly-contested arena of the Davis Cup in May. Australia feels that it has no other available players of sufficient calibre to justify its participation, for it is generally considered that Moon and Cummings did not to any marked extent add to their laurels during their last trip abroad. Another important aspect of the situation is the financial liability. On the two teams which went abroad in 1927 the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia incurred a loss of over \$2,000.

### A GIANT OF THE COURTS.

George Littleton Rogers, at 22, is lawn tennis champion of Ireland and ranked at No. 12 in France. As a further distinction Rogers is 8ft. 6in. and something in height. Up to now he has not been very fit, mainly as the result of an injury to his nose sustained when boxing as a schoolboy. (One may be forgiven if one wonders what sort of a boy managed to reach that nose supposing Rogers always to have been abnormally tall!) The Irish champion—he is Irish himself with just the right amount of brogue—can on occasion play fine tennis. His first service is sometimes a real "cannon-ball," but as much cannot be said for his second. His drive is often a fine one, his backhand cross-passing shot is a beauty, but his game is not yet marked by that consistency which is the hall-mark of the truly great. On the volley, and particularly overhead, Rogers is only moderately good. Of one essential, however, he has almost a super-abundance, and that is self-confidence. At 22, he is of opinion that he is too young to show his best. "Tilden," he remarked, "was 28 before he really arrived, so I have plenty of time."

### BOXING BOOM IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Jack Wren, the Australian millionaire, intends to spend £100,000 on boxing and wrestling promotions in England.

Mr. Wren is involved in all kinds of sporting adventures. He laid the foundations of his vast fortune in running a "Blind Toto" at Colingwood, a suburb of Melbourne. The investment of money on this "Toto" was something of an adventure. The investors were not allowed to leave by the door through which they entered the building after the strictest scrutiny. The greatest secrecy was observed. Even the clerks who sold the tickets were masked, and the most elaborate precautions were taken against possible police raids. The inevitable happened when the law really put its foot down, and Mr. Wren's energies to-day are directed to horse and pony racing and other branches of sport. He will be recalled as the man who cabled £1,000 to the late Mr. "Peggy" Bettinson as a sidestake for Hughie McEgahan in a match with Freddie Welsh for the light-weight championship of the British Empire.

The Australian fighter lost the decision, much to his discontent, and made a speech from the Club ring protesting vigorously against it, meanwhile waving the Australian flag. Gallant little Hughie went back to Australia, but returned when war was declared with Germany, and made the great sacrifice in France.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that there are no half-measures with Mr. Wren. Therefore British boxing promoters will have to look to their laurels, as it is his intention to promote world championships in London.

### SCOTTISH CLUB SUSPENDED.

The Scottish Football Association has suspended the Dundee and Birmam Football Club till the end of the present season, and fined them £25. The suspension is to continue till the fine is paid. Two players—G. Dargis and J. Robertson—and D. Bruce Reid, an official, were permanently suspended from taking any part in football.

The action followed the findings of a special commission to investigate charges against the Dundee and Birmam Club of playing juniors under assumed names.

### FOOTBALLER'S DEATH FROM MENINGITIS.

"Death from meningitis set up probably from a blow on the head received in a game of football" was the verdict at an inquest on Roger Sherwin Moss (22), of York Place, Harrogate, a member of the agricultural staff of the Yorkshire Sugar Company, Selby, who was found unconscious in a motor-car.

One witness said that three weeks previously Moss told him he had a knock on the head whilst playing football but did not feel any bad effects until the following day. Dr. Gillies said he found signs of an injury at the back of the head. It was possible for meningitis to develop suddenly from a kick or knock at football.

### ROUND THE WORLD ON "PUSH-BIKES."

With all their belongings in army "bags" two Scotsmen started from Liverpool last month to go round the world on pedal cycles, and before they return to their native land they expect to cover 40,000 miles. They are Mr. J. T. R. Lennie, son of the late Canon T. Lennie, of Glasgow Cathedral, and a brother of the Rector of Ayr, and Dr. J. H. Bell, who has sold his practice at Driffield, Yorkshire, in order that he may be free to travel round the world. The pair will go through Europe first, then Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, South and North America, and across the United States to New York. Mr. Lennie will write articles and lecture and Dr. Bell will study tropical medicine.

### BILLIARDS WORLD TOUR.

W. Smith, the professional billiards player, left London on a world tour on March 8th. His first visit will be to India and then Australia. He is due to arrive at Sydney on May 24th.

Smith will meet Fred Lindrum, the Australian champion, in June, in two time test games of a fortnight each, in which the Australian will receive a start of 10,000. Following this match Smith hopes to meet Walter Lindrum, a brother of Fred.

## THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

### WIVES DON'T NEED SALARIES.

#### A WIFE'S REPLY.

Does the average wife want a salary, the acceptance of which would place her on the level of a head servant? I say emphatically NO!

Even the wife who is not privileged to have the help of servants, and upon whose shoulders the whole burdens of housekeeping and house cleaning fall, would resent being placed in the position of a "paid hand" in the home she calls her own.

She remembers those early days when between two lovers the very phrase "our home" was half hesitatingly whispered. Those happy hours together poring over many catalogues or touring through the stores for those dozens of things which went towards making that home—her home—his home.

The article, "If Wives Struck" however, deals with one class of wife only, for in it a cook and also a housemaid are definitely mentioned, so that it can be taken for granted that at least three servants are kept.

I will, therefore, confine my remarks to this class of wife (and in so doing will speak generally and not of isolated cases), and I will brave the wrath and indignation of many, and will state straight away that their hard work, so far as housekeeping and house-cleaning are concerned, is absolutely fictitious, and their "hard lot" is not nearly so objectionable to themselves as they would have us believe.

In the first place does she get up first to supervise the morning comforts of her husband's bath water, his breakfast? Countless men are already answering this question for me: "Not on your life; I have not had breakfast with my wife on a weekday for years."

The so-called "bearding of the cook in her den" usually consists of a five-minute flutter into the kitchen with "Do you want to see me this morning, cook?" and possibly a glance at the slate upon which cook has written the menu for the day, which she on her part has probably copied from a previous menu card.

I fail to see how asking a plumber or the gas company over the

### THESE CHILDREN OF OURS.

#### MAKING GEOGRAPHY INTERESTING.

The Department of Education of New York City has suddenly discovered that "the study of geography should arouse an interest in the outside world and the beauties of nature, travel, books and other means of enjoying the world about us."

### FAVORITE FASHIONS

By SIMONE



Tiered Skirt.

An adorable little dress for wee maids of 2, 4, 6 and 8 years, with fullness falling from shoulders and round yoke. The skirt is trimmed with straight bands, arranged in tiers.

telephone to send a man along can be termed "excruciating telephone encounters."

If these wives were engaged at a registry office like housekeepers they would probably find that their salary would not cover such incidents as golf or bridge, and they might also be asked to give a better account of their stewardship.

us!" The exclamation point belongs to me, not to the Department of Education.

Think of the radical change this will bring about! Geography which until now has always been dunned on the north by dry-as-dust facts, on the south by staggering census figures and on east and west by unpronounceable mountain ranges, is suddenly to be permitted to become a living subject such as the boys and girls may take a real interest in.

The intellectual aims of geography which are now to receive particular attention are observation, imagination, memory and reasoning. We have sometimes been led to suspect that "memory" was the only faculty desired in many schools.

"The conservation of resources, the dignity of labour, the exploration of unknown parts of the earth and of the depths of the seas, the improvements of commerce by land, water and air, irrigation and the interdependence of the people, the influence of rivers, oceans, forests, mountains, should be taught not as groups of facts to be memorized but as organized topics which will exert decided influence on ideals and conduct."

The class excursion is advocated by the N.Y. Board of Education as an excellent vehicle in instruction in geography. The following suggestions as to the class excursion are offered: (They should be useful to parents as well as teachers.) "Have a definite aim in mind; plan the excursion carefully so as to avoid waste. Acquaint yourself with the places to be visited. Prepare the pupils of the pupils for the particular geographical features to be seen. Arouse the children's curiosity. Excursion outside of school time should not be made compulsory; if made during school time make provision for those pupils who do not accompany the class. During the excursion continually keep the aim in mind; do not try to cover too much ground; avoid conducting an unwieldy crowd. After the excursion review the high points of the trip in class; if necessary enrich the experiences through the use of text books and supplementary readers; encourage the expression of the ideas formed during the excursion through compositions, conversations and drawing.

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RAYMOND HATTON, JOSEPHINE DUNN  
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AT THE  
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TO-MORROW at 2.30, 5.30 & 9.20.



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BABIES are frequently overfed. Their capacity for food is very small—at birth 1 oz. and at 2 months 3 oz. Remember also it is the amount of food digested that nourishes.

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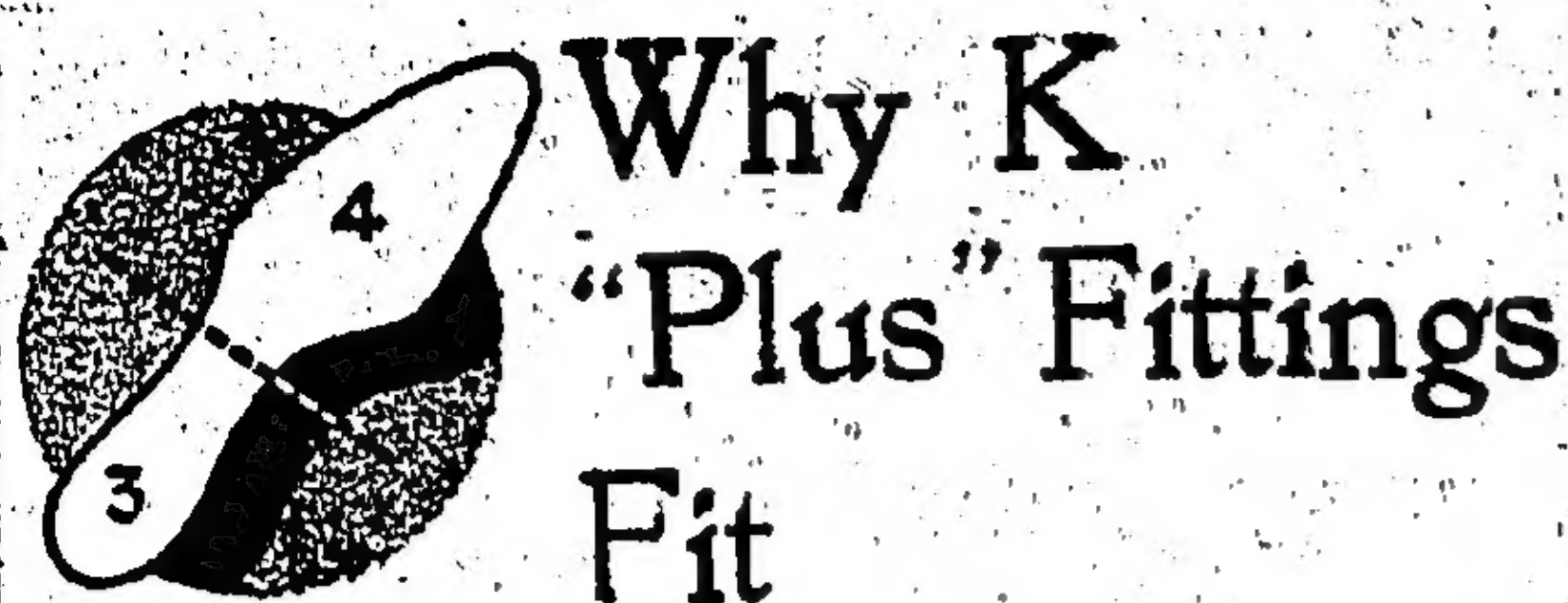
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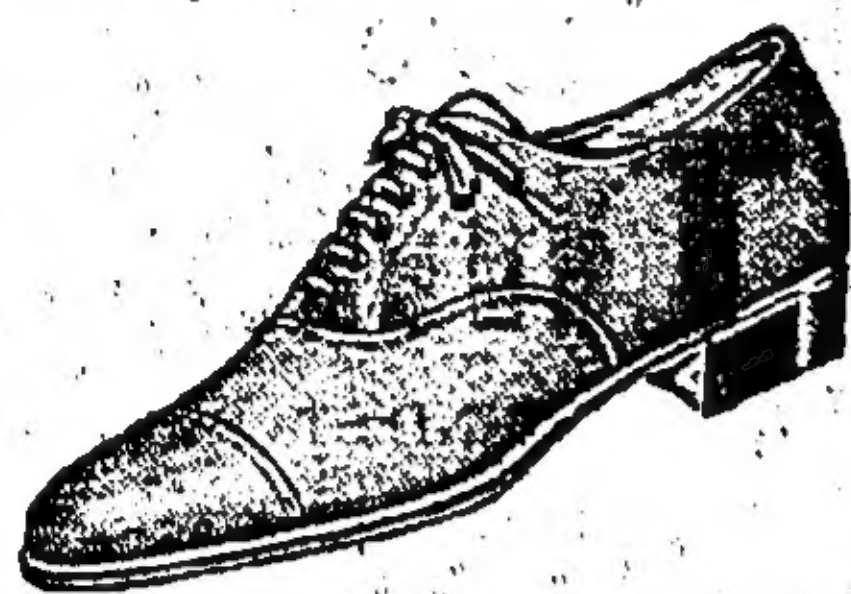
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## KING EDWARD HOTEL DISASTER. HEAVY DEATH ROLL AND MANY INJURED.

### AMERICAN SAILOR'S DESPERATE CLIMB TO SAFETY.

#### FULL STORY AND LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

Terrible scenes were witnessed during the disastrous fire in the King Edward Hotel in the early hours of yesterday morning. In some quarters, it is believed that over twenty lives were lost. A number of bodies have been recovered and some of these have been identified, but, as was explained to the "Daily Press," there may yet be a number of "migratory" guests to account for, and a complete search of the debris may take several days.

The fire is believed to have originated shortly before 3 a.m. at the bottom of the lift shaft. A strong draught carried the flames to the two top floors and, within an incredibly short space of time, the fire was raging fiercely.

The fire brigade were quickly upon the scene, the first call having been received at Central Headquarters at six minutes past three. Three engines and two escapes were sent to the scene, and, later, additional engines and escapes were called from other Stations. The blaze was got under control by 6.40 a.m., but debris within the building continued to smoulder until the afternoon.

Up to the moment of writing, the bodies of two Europeans, one American, and four Chinese had been recovered. Mr. D. J. Robson, Naval Store Officer of the Royal Naval Yard, has been identified among the dead. Mrs. Robson was killed in jumping from the fifth floor. Mr. Enos Seth is reported to be among the missing. Many others were injured including General Chen Ming Shu, Chairman of the Canton Political Council, and Mrs. Chen Ming Shu.

#### THE STORY OF THE BLAZE.

The fire seems to have obtained a firm hold on the Ice House Street end of the building but, by four o'clock, the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors of the building on the Des Voeux Road side were furiously ablaze. Three lines of hose were being worked but the efforts of the brigade were handicapped by an insufficient pressure of water. The scanty pressure was further weakened by leaks in the hose and a considerable loss of water was said to have been occasioned by a faulty washer on the connection between the pump of one of the most powerful engines and the hydrant.

As the blaze increased in intensity, the buildings in the vicinity were illumined by an angry glow and residents from neighbouring hotels and buildings hurried to the scene, many of them wearing dressing-gowns and slippers. Some of the bystanders gave the firemen valuable assistance, among them being Mr. N. V. Croucher, a member of the staff of Messrs. Benjamin & Potts, Ltd. Mr. Croucher assisted the firemen with the canvas sheets into which several of the survivors succeeded in jumping.

Crept Along a Copping. Three residents, crept along a stone coping forty feet from the ground. With their backs to the wall, they gingerly felt their way along their precarious path, eddying clouds of smoke fanning their faces, with occasional bursts of flame from windows just beneath their feet licking at their clothing. They managed to reach the corner of the building but a fiercer burst of flame met them and they hesitated. Just at that moment, the firemen, after great difficulty, contrived to get an escape to work and effected their rescue.

The fire escapes were inadequate. They reached only to the third floor and the blaze was fiercest above that height. To add to the general horror of the scene, it was observed that a large number of people were entrapped in the burning building on the Ice House Street side in full view of the crowd below.

Despite the efforts of the firemen and a party of gallant bluejackets from H.M.S. Suffolk, the flames spread to the top floor of the Savoy Hotel which was soon ablaze. A large fire float was moored to the Star Ferry Pier and her powerful searchlight was turned on to Ice House Street. Sailors ran lines of hose into Prince's Building from the upper floors of which streams of water were played on the new outbreak. Fortunately, the occupants of the rooms on the top floors of the Savoy Hotel had been aroused from sleep long before and were all taken safely out of the building soon after the alarm was given.

Insufficient Water Supply. Hydrants in Chater Road and Des Voeux Road were also taxed to their utmost, but here again the supply was insufficient. Despite every attempt to subdue the fire, the blaze spread and the top floors of the hotel were quickly gutted. On several occasions, showers of sparks seriously threatened Alexandra Building and it was found necessary to tear down all inflammable fittings, such as sun blinds, from the outside of the building to prevent a further outbreak.

Just after 4.30, the roof and upper floors of the King Edward Hotel collapsed with a loud crash and a shower of sparks shot skyward. After this, the constant streams of water, which had been played on the blaze, began to take effect and the glare of the flames gave way to a sullen hissing, while vast clouds of steam, blended with the masses of smoke, which rolled from the empty window frames and above the roofless walls.

#### LIST OF KNOWN CASUALTIES.

##### DEAD.

Mr. P. Bailie (Mr. Max Pickman) (French).  
Seaman Kish (American), U.S.S. Memphis.  
Mr. D. J. Robson (British).  
Mrs. D. J. Robson (British).  
Mr. William Woods (British).  
Mr. Chung (Secretary to Gen. Chen Ming Shu).  
Tsai Kam Shui, alias Dr. Wong Yuk Ying.  
Dr. Wong Kwok Leung (brother of above).  
Leung Kwan (hotel "boy").

##### INJURED.

General Chen Ming Shu, Civil Governor of Canton.  
Madame Chen Ming Shu.  
Andrew Piccoli (28), U.S.S. Memphis.  
To Chat (32), hotel "boy."  
Ng Jor Yin (19), hotel "boy."

##### MISSING.

Mr. Enos Seth (British).  
Mr. Ma.  
Mr. Y. Y. Chai.  
Captain W. Y. Wu, of the Canton Navy.

Shortly afterward, the blue-jackets who were fighting the Savoy Hotel outbreak were reinforced and additional hoses were brought into play. Soon the fire in this building was got under control and naval men were able to relieve firemen at various points in the street below where they received orders from Fire Brigade Superintendent Brooks, who was in charge of the operations.

Dawn revealed smoke-blackened walls, charred rafters, smouldering masses of debris, water-soaked buildings, and a general aspect of desolation. A side door of the King Edward Hotel was battered down by firemen and hoses were turned upon a great heap of glowing and red-hot debris within. Pumping was continued for several hours but it was not until a little past noon that the last yellow wisp of smoke was quenched, although a search of the ruins had already been going on for some hours to discover remains of missing residents.

#### SAILOR'S DESPERATE CLIMB.

There is a peculiar horror about an alarm of fire during the night and, in this instance, the terror was intensified by the fact that the residents of the upper floors of the King Edward Hotel found, as soon as they were cognizant of the fact of the fire, that escape was cut off. Dense clouds of smoke billowed from the windows of the upper floors and, stirred by the faint breeze, gave way to flames in the light of which men and women in their night attire were seen shouting and gesticulating on the verandah.

Three American sailors climbed on to the parapet of the fourth floor verandah. Firemen below held out a sheet and one of the sailors jumped. Before he touched the ground, his companion also jumped. Both men were injured. The third man, Petty Officer Phillips of U.S.S. Asheville, climbed down from the parapet and disappeared from view. Many of the onlookers standing in Ice House Street were under the impression that he had been overcome by smoke and fumes and a faint cheer went up, when, a few seconds later, his head reappeared above the parapet.

The fire escape had been run up in an attempt to reach him but it was several feet short. As the flames were growing in intensity, anxiety for the sailor's safety increased. With great presence of mind, Phillips dashed inside, made a rope of sheets and blankets which he fastened at one end to the verandah and then swarmed down to the top rungs of the fire escape ladder, amid cheers from the onlookers.

#### Mrs. Robson's Fate.

A tragic leap was made by Mrs. Robson, the wife of Mr. R. D. Robson, a Royal Naval Yard official, who also perished in the flames. According to an eye-witness, Mrs. Robson attempted to jump into a sheet held by firemen. She struck a wire in mid air, missed the sheet by about two feet and was instantly killed.

#### MR. WITCHELL'S ESCAPE.

A graphic story of the fire was related to a "Daily Press" representative by Mr. J. H. Witcheil, the manager of the hotel. The blowing of police whistles and shouts in the street below awakened him from sleep. Under the impression that it was only a minor outside disturbance, he commenced to doze off again when he saw smoke opening his eyes. He saw smoke pouring under the door of his room and through the open windows, while a glare was reflected from an opposite building.

Springing hastily from his bed, he ran along the corridor to the main staircase where he was met by clouds of smoke. He held a handkerchief to his nose and struggled down the stairs to the third floor where roaring flames turned him back. He opened doors and gave the alarm and then ran back to the fifth floor, rousing Mr. Woods who gave a sleepy response.

Awakening his three children, Mr. Witcheil led them to the external fire escape by which they made their way to the street. According to the manager, Mr. B. Henderson, Mr. L. M. Hiras and Mr. J. E. Wentz were unhurt, but among the missing were Mr. Enos Seth and a number of Chinese residents who were believed to have included Mr. Ma and Mr. Y. Y. Chai. Mr. Woods' charred body was afterwards found lying on the bed.

Mr. and Mrs. Witcheil and their children were the only survivors from the fifth floor.

#### GENERAL CHEN MING SHU.

Among those who were injured was General Chen Ming Shu, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, and Commander of the 11th Nationalist Army, who came down from Canton on Thursday en route to Shanghai to attend the Third Kuomintang Congress.

He registered at the King Edward Hotel with his wife and his secretary, Mr. Chung. The latter is believed to have been killed.

General Chen was to have left on Sunday by the s.s. Khyber, but his departure was postponed. He occupied a room with his wife on the second floor, and when they were routed from their sleep, they found the building in flames.

General Chen assisted his wife to gain the verandah, where they were seen by the firemen. A sheet was held out and General Chen urged his wife to jump first. At this time, flames were so close that he scrambled down the side of the building and dropped the remainder of the distance to the ground.

General Chen when seen by his friends at the hospital said that after his wife jumped, he found he had no time to wait as he was already badly burnt about the face. Both the General and his wife are now at the Government Civil Hospital.

#### HOTEL BOYS' ORDEAL.

To Chat, one of the boys employed at the King Edward Hotel, was trapped on the third floor verandah. A sheet was held for him in Ice House Street, and, standing on the balustrade of the verandah he closed his eyes and jumped. He is now in hospital suffering from burns and an injured leg.

Another Chinese boy who was also trapped on the third floor verandah, climbed down to the second floor. It was a most precarious descent watched breathlessly by the big crowd of spectators. From the second floor, he was taken to the street by a fireman, on one of the escapes.

Another thrilling escape was made by Mr. Ng Ting Ying, a Canton Government Engineer, who arrived here three days ago to inspect the work on the new Canton gunboat, now building at Mongkok.

He had a room on the fourth floor, and when, awakened by the shouting, he opened the door of his room, he encountered a mass of flames. He tried to make his way to the staircase, but dense clouds of smoke drove him back. He then rushed out to the verandah and called for help, but the jumping sheets were then being used at the back of the hotel.

Mr. Ng succeeded in gaining a precarious footing on a ledge of masonry projecting from the fourth floor and then made a perilous descent to the ornamental stone work above the main entrance of the hotel. On this ledge about a foot wide, he stood in imminent peril until he was seen and firemen took him off on an escape.

Speaking to a "Daily Press" representative, Mr. Ng said that he considered his escape almost miraculous. Had he stayed on a moment longer, he would have been overcome by the smoke.

#### STAFF ACCOUNTED FOR.

As far as can be gathered, with the exception of one boy, the employees of the King Edward Hotel escaped with their lives. The Chinese "boys" tell stories of first running down from the upper floors, only to find that the normal way of escape was blocked by smoke and flames. The majority of them appear to have made their escape by the bridge leading from the King Edward Hotel to Alexandra Building. None of them saved their belongings, however, and two boys are believed to have been injured. They are stated to be Ng Gor Yin and To Chat.

#### SAVOY HOTEL RESIDENTS.

All residents of the Savoy Hotel, the top floor of which was burned out, managed to escape without injury. The majority made their way down the fire-escape leading down to the alley running between the Savoy Hotel and Alexandra Building.

Residents in the Savoy Hotel on Sunday night were Mr. Pearson, Mr. Banner, Mr. and Mrs. M. Taquet and two-year-old baby, Mr. Cairns, Mr. Herbert, Mrs. Edmondson and two children, Mr. L. R. Labedel, Mr. Whelan, Mr. R. Lam-burg, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Larson, Mr. W. T. Genik, Mr. C. Bloden, Klon, Mr. G. Raymond, Mr. Welton, Mr. M. Manuk, Mrs. Hourc, Mr. and Mrs. Mancini, Miss M. Manuk, Miss A. H. Scarbrook, Mr. T. H. Raydt, Mr. Keller, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Clothier, Mr. Mullen (U.S.A. Navy), Mr. Willard, Mrs. O. Peterson, Mr. William, Messrs. Rader and Wintolite, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Best.

Mr. Fan Ke Mo, the Finance Commissioner of the Canton Government, who was to accompany General Chen Ming Shu to Shanghai, escaped unhurt by a fire escape.

#### A POLICE OPINION.

"It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the exact number of lives lost in the disaster," said a prominent police official. "One has to take into consideration the fact that quite a number of migratory guests would be likely to be staying at the hotel for the night only. A complete search of the debris will take several days and, in many instances, it will be impossible to identify the victims."

From the same source, the "Daily Press" understood that the blaze originated at the bottom of the lift shaft. Whatever occurred must have been sudden and almost without warning, and the theory is advanced that a strong draught carried the flames straight up the shaft to the two top floors.

#### IMPRESSION OF THE TWO HOTELS.

##### OUR REPRESENTATIVE'S VISIT.

It was after tiffin when I visited the scene of the fire, writes a "Daily Press" representative. A Sikh policeman mounted guard over five black coffins in the foyer of the Savoy Hotel. Dark streams of water trickled down the stairs, and overturned tables and chairs strewed the streaming floor of the lounge. From overhead, water dripped and despite the hot sunshine in the street, an air of intense gloom pervaded the big room.

"Not yet. I wait!" replied the policeman impassively to my question as to whether the coffins contained any remains.

I passed on. On the landing of the first floor, a uniformed official from the Public Works Department stood chatting to a Fire Brigade officer. One of them held up an umbrella. Here, one met with darkness, and the air reeked with the pungent smell of charred wood and burnt furnishings.

I spoke, and the sound of my voice caused them to start. My request was cut short, one of the two officials merely nodding his head in reply.

Ascending another flight of stairs, I passed amid cascades of falling water which trickled through the ceiling and down the wall. Through an open doorway, I caught sight of a deserted bedroom. The fire had not penetrated into this room, but streams of water had saturated everything. Carpets torn from their hangings lay bedraggled upon the floor. Bedding had been flung into a corner. A tin of cigarettes was lying in a corner, a pulpy brown mass, burst and broken. A lady's silk stocking floated near a smashed wardrobe, and half a dozen aspirin pellets were slowly dissolving on a dressing table.

##### ON THE VERANDAH.

Leaving this room, I passed along a passage and up another flight of stairs. As I turned a corner, a mass of water-logged plaster fell from the ceiling to the floor behind me. I paused uncertainly until I caught the reassuring flash of a torch in the darkness ahead. I hurried on, my footsteps making no sound.

As I progressed, the acrid smell of smoke grew more strong while the falling water increased in volume. Passing through a ruined sitting-room on to the verandah, I bent almost double to clamber through a hole which had been picked by firemen through a twelve-inch dividing wall a few hours before. In one step, I had left the Savoy Hotel and was in the King Edward. A hissing sound told of hoses still playing upon smouldering ruins and a loud crash just ahead suggested a falling section of wall. The cheerful chatter of Chinese coolies sounded behind and out of place in the surroundings. A voice swore at them in English and they relapsed into silence.

##### A FUNERAL PYRE.

Tink, tink, tink! A new crowd attracted the attention, and, stepping over the blistered remains of a mahogany wardrobe, I found a steaming chasm barring further progress. Half-a-dozen khaki-clad P.W.D. coolies were sacking over a great mound of blackened debris upon which water from hoses still hissed and spluttered. One of them shovelled the dust that his fellows had loosened into a large basket, fingering the fragments of charcoal carefully as they fell from this shovel. When the basket was full, he signalled to two other coolies who seized it, carried it a few yards over a sagging floor on to the verandah, and then tipped it over the parapet.

One heard the rubble fall with a crash in Ice House Street below. Suddenly, one of the diggers uttered an exclamation. His mates suspended work to crowd round him as he delved with his bare arm into the debris at his feet. The official in charge spoke to him in Chinese, as with a grunt, the coolie straightened his back and held aloft a blackened human bone.

I removed my hat feeling that the dust which was being hurled to the street below deserved more careful gathering.

"There are about three or four hundred tons of that stuff to sift over," said the official, "and it is probable that there are ten or more bodies buried in the ashes of that pyre."

Just over my head, something flapped noisily against the parapet of the verandah on the next floor. Glancing upward, I caught a glimpse of a bed-sheet stirred by the wind and I remembered that one survivor owed his life to that sheet.

(Continued on Page 5.)



**CANTON'S FINANCIAL TROUBLES.****CENTRAL BANK'S STRONG POSITION.**

SITUATION VERY MUCH EASIER.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, March 11th.

The financial situation in Canton has considerably improved and the run on the Central Bank of China has practically ceased. When the writer called this morning there were only about 40 people at the head office, asking for silver in exchange for notes.

The Branch on the West Bund was full but not crowded as it had been on Sunday.

A Bank official said that they expected everything to be normal in the course of a few days, and there was every hope of the mass of people regaining full confidence in the currency. The official added that the amount of coin issued in exchange for notes was a little over \$150,000. That is quite an insignificant amount as the Bank has about \$30,000,000 in silver of which \$5,500,000 has been minted for the new issue. About \$15,000,000 of notes are in circulation.

The Government blame the private bankers and money changers for the panic and are taking a strong line with them. Detectives were busy and seven of this fraternity were arrested for changing banknotes at a discount. It is expected that they will be severely dealt with. The news of their arrest spread rapidly and had a salutary effect.

The Finance Bureau has issued a notice that all Government collecting agents will be paid in Central Bank of China notes for payments above one dollar. Tax collectors refusing to take notes will be severely punished.

Hong Kong notes were quoted at \$1.38.

**TWO FIRES.**

There were two serious fires on Sunday, in which six young men lost their lives and the damage amounted to about \$28,000.

Eleven shops were burnt out and others damaged. Both fires were due to the carelessness of foks.

The first blaze started in the Kui Hing Candle Store in Kam Wan Street. The tallow burnt furiously and the place was ablaze in a few minutes. A number of the foks and the proprietor, who lived in the top storey, were cut off and burnt to death.

The second fire started at about 8 a.m. on Sunday morning in Sai Kwan, one of the busiest parts of Canton. Ten houses and shops were gutted.

**IN HONOUR OF DR. SUN YAT SEN.**

Tuesday being the 4th anniversary of the death of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen will be a general holiday in Canton. It is also being held as Arbour Day and tree planting ceremonies will be carried out at Shek Pai.

The city has been decorated and the usual meetings, etc., have been arranged.

**THE LATE MR. DAVID HARVEY.****POPULAR KOWLOON RESIDENT'S FUNERAL.****A LARGE ATTENDANCE.**

The funeral of the late Mr. David Harvey took place at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, the Rev. J. Horace Johnston conducting the service.

Chief mourners were the son, Mr. David Harvey, jun., Mr. G. Duncan and Mr. C. Bond. Messrs. P. T. Farrell, W. Macfarlane, P. W. Ramsay, T. Magill, R. Duncan and G. Duncan acted as pall-bearers. Among the large gathering were Mr. and Mrs. H. Nish, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Warren, Mrs. C. Bond, Mrs. W. Macfarlane, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Major White, Lieut. C. H. Atkins, Messrs. R. M. Dyer, W. S. Bailey, J. Johnstone, A. W. E. Davidson, W. Russell, T. G. Weall, G. R. Edwards, J. McLeod, A. D. Humphreys, A. M. Simpson, Robert Hall, D. Purves, V. C. Labrum, E. Abraham, R. Wylie, D. Muir, L. J. Blackburn, H. Overy, C. Hall, L. Guy, T. Ferguson, J. W. C. Bonnar, E. Cock, O.B.E., C. Gordon Mackie, Captain B. Branch and Inspector Marks.

Two wreaths were inscribed: "From his sorrowing wife and son (Jeanie and David); loving mother and father." Other family wreaths were those from Willie and Betsy, Jennie and Jim, Lizzie, John and Gerald, Aunt Maggie and Uncle Jim, Tina, Nellie and Alex. Bella and Jim, Billy and Lizzie, Walter and family.

There were many personal wreaths, from the various Clubs, firms and Masonic Lodges. There were also wreaths from the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G., and Mrs. C. Bond and family, Mr. and Mrs. Blackie and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. Duncan and family, Mr. and Mrs. N. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hyde and family, Mrs. B. Cuthbert, Messrs. J. Bennett, C. Hatt, W. Cuff, J. McNab, B. Rasmussen, C. Bond, jun.

Messrs. Gando Price & Co., Ltd., United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., and staff both Europeans and Chinese, Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Directors of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Bradley & Co., Ltd., General Electric Co. of China, Ltd., China Light & Power Co. (1918), Ltd., Union Waterboat Co., Ltd., Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Kowloon Football Club, Kowloon Dock Recreation Club, Kowloon Cricket Club, Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association, President, Committee and Members of St. Andrew's Society, Women's Guild of Union Church, Kowloon, Committee of Union Church, Kowloon, Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hong Kong, Brethren of Lodge "Naval and Military" No. 848 S.C., Right Worshipful District Grand Master and Brethren, District Grand Lodge Scottish Freemasons Hong Kong and South China, District Grand Master Dr. Black, District Grand Master Depute (Mr. E. J. Edwards) representing Grand Lodge of Scotland, and other wreaths from Grand Lodges and officers.

His Many Activities. Mr. David Harvey, who was 54 years of age and a native of Duriden, Forfarshire, passed away peacefully in his sleep at Armden Buildings, Kowloon, on Sunday morning, the news coming as a great shock to a wide circle of friends who held him in high esteem. He arrived in the Colony in 1895, and during the past 28 years he had been connected with the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd. Previously he was with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

A very popular Club man and closely identified with the sporting activities and control of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and the Kowloon Cricket Club, he was a keen lawn bowls player, being one of the pioneers of the game with his colleagues Mr. W. Russell, Mr. C. Bond, and the late Mr. W. G. Gerrard, who had come to be known as the "Big Four" among interclub players. He was also a golfer, an enthusiastic volunteer in his younger days and a good rifle shot. Mr. Harvey was one of the earliest members and a Past Master of the East Scotia Lodge, 923, of Freemasons, and a keen supporter of St. Andrew's Society.

In September, 1925, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey celebrated their silver wedding, which was an especially interesting ceremony as they were married at Union Church, Kennedy Road, Mrs. Harvey being a daughter of Mr. Walter Mason, of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. Their last trip home was in 1926, and they returned to the Colony towards the end of that year.

Much sympathy will go out to Mr. Harvey and his son, as well as to his aged parents in Scotland, in their bereavement.

**CORRESPONDENCE.****HISTORY AND CHRISTIAN TRADITION.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—It is kind of "R.B." to offer to discuss with me what is "unreasonable" in the Gospels, but life is short, and your blue pencil long and sharp. The fifty-seven (and more) varieties of Christianity offered to humanity by professional salesmen of salvation is in itself evidence of the magnitude of the task "R.B." so cheerfully offers to undertake.

And when he cites that unctuous hypocrite Cromwell as an example of toleration—well, words fail me. Cromwell, the Christian who sold his enemies, English and Irish, into slavery in the West Indies! Cromwell, the Christian whose name is execrated to this day by Roman Catholics! Cromwell, the ruthless wrecker, whose dragoning of Ireland was to a great extent responsible for all the sorrow and slaughter which has happened in that unhappy country during the last 200 years! Cromwell, the man who suppressed Milton's "Areopagitica"—the most eloquent defence of the freedom of the Press ever written!

And why condemn Lenin for religious persecution and ignore the Tsarist pogroms?

The "big persecutions" (in England!) did not die out in the 17th century; "R.B." can find them if he looks right through the 18th and 19th centuries, and down to the present day.

But the point I wanted to bring to the notice of "R.B." was simply this—that nobody knows what Christ really said, and there is no evidence on the point other than that written by persons whose inaccuracies and contradictions are notorious.—Yours, etc.,

Hong Kong, March 11th.

**RATIONALISM AND CHRISTIANITY.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—I do not know whether Father Byrne feels flattered, but "R.B." writes as if he is proud to think that "The confused and angry tone of 'Satirev's' letter shows that Father Byrne's defence of Christianity has gone home." As a matter of fact, I feel neither confused, nor angry, nor am I surprised that he should write thus, or think me so.

I may be "ill-informed," but can see nothing supernatural about "hospitals" or "homes for aged poor," and very little as far as I can see, even claimed for the Y.M.C.A. Their activities are purely secular and do not depend upon miracles, and I would be the last to say "sarcastic things"—no Christ is made to say about Rationalists—about any of them. Who could be blind to the good work and self-sacrifice of the Sisters? I have good reason to speak of them with the greatest respect and gratitude, as I should about the poor girls who go about collecting for the Salvation Army in London; although it all goes to help to keep its officials in fat salaried positions; but I have no words at my command to express the disgust I feel when educated people drag these matters into a discussion for the purpose of propping up any silly superstitions, or to prove that Jesus rose from the dead.—Yours, etc.,

Hong Kong, March 9th.

**RICKSHAS IN ICE HOUSE STREET.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir.—Are pedestrians really expected to crawl in the gutters in Ice House Street while the "three-piece" rickshas roll by? One would not object so much to being mangled and trampled upon if the people in the rickshas had the decency to apologise afterward!

When one is hustled and jostled and scared almost out of one's skin by these "juggernauts" it is enough to make one pause to consider whether this Colony is run by the Government, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or the bullion brokers of Ice House Street. How many of these people in "three-piece" rickshas have any thought at all for decency or for the feelings of their fellows?

Indeed, is this any longer a British Colony? Are orders to be issued that all pedestrians shall stand abjectly at attention and salute the bullying brokers as they pass?—Yours, etc.,

C.A.S.R.

[Owing to pressure upon our space, a letter from "Onlooker" is unavoidably held over.—Ed.]

**KING EDWARD HOTEL DISASTER.**

(Continued from Page 4.)

**MELTED GLASS AND TWISTED IRON.**

Passing through a bedroom, I noted the twisted rusty heap which had once been a curtained bed. One of the walls had fallen. By a strange freak, a white wooden bell-push dangled on a charred wire from the ceiling. I touched the gleaming push and the wire on which it was suspended crumbled to dust.

A thick plate glass mirror had melted into a shapeless mass and had dropped to the floor. Becoming crystallised again, it had clutched a piece of twisted brass within its grip.

Passing through a dim corridor, I found myself in the remains of a bathroom, but with sunshine and blue sky overhead. At my feet and all around me desolation! Leaving the ceilingless room I picked my way over fallen beams and cindered fragments of furniture into another corridor. Part of the wall was missing and I caught light of a way of typists busily at work in an office of an adjoining building.

Click, click, click went the keys of their machines.

Tink, tink, tink, tink, echoed the picks of the salvage party.

Drip, drip, drip, went the building.

A brick dropped from above and rattled against a massive steel girder which had been twisted almost out of recognition by the fierce heat.

If there are any about timbers in the ceilings and floors of the Savoy Hotel this confounded water will get them and start something. After the dry weather, I should not be surprised to see something give way," exclaimed a voice at my elbow.

Spinning round, I saw an official of the P.W.D. talking to a colleague. I hurried through a gap of the wall from the King Edward Hotel into the Savoy Hotel. I was not scared, but I had to pass

through the Savoy Hotel to reach the street and suppose "something" gave way!

I did not even pause to consider the mystery offered by a bun-half eaten—and two pads of butter which I noticed on the dressing table of a water-soaked bedroom that I passed.

Thus I made my way back to the ground floor lounge past the Sikh policeman, the gaping crowd outside, and then into the sunshine.

**INSURANCE.**

The King Edward Hotel was insured for \$140,000, as a business, between several local insurance Companies. The American Asiatic Underwriters are responsible for \$80,000. This covers insurance for furniture, fixtures, etc.

The fabric, which belongs to the China Land Investment Company has been insured by the Hong Kong Land Investment Agency, as mortgagee, for about \$375,000, with the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Co., who have in accordance with the accepted principles of insurance, covered themselves in part by re-insurance.

The owners have also taken out an insurance covering their interest.

The Savoy Hotel, which is owned by the Land Investment Agency have insured with the Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company for \$401,000 and two years rent.

This insurance is also covered, and most local insurance offices are interested.

**GENERAL CHEN GOING ON WELL.**

From an enquiry at the Government Civil Hospital we learn that both General Chen Ming Shu and Madame Chen Ming Shu are going on well and were neither of them seriously injured.

The funeral of Mr. Paul Baile takes place this morning and Mr. and Mrs. Robson will be buried later in the day.

**THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.****SATURDAY'S SUCCESSFUL RALLY.**

On Saturday the Boy Scouts Association held the first Prince of Wales Banner Competition Rally for the current year in the grounds of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by kind permission of the Rev. W. W. Rogers and the Church Authorities.

There was an excellent muster, 16 Troops attending.

As soon as the Scouts had fallen in for inspection, the Commissioner presented, on behalf of the local Branch of the R.S.P.C.A., the Challenge Cup for the winning essay sent in by any troop on inquiries into ways and means of furthering the objects of that Society locally. Scout D. Hunt received the Cup on behalf of the 5th Hong Kong Troop, his being the successful essay.

The 1st Hong Kong Sea Scouts were then presented with the Prince of Wales Banner won last year, the second year in succession, the 4th Hong Kong (Murray) Troop being the runners-up.

These little ceremonies completed, the Rally Competition commenced, the various tests being arranged and conducted by Mr. C. H. Blason, Assistant Commissioner, District Scoutmaster A. White, and Mr. A. S. Mitchell, Hon. Secretary of the Association. The tests covered sketch-map drawing, judging distances, areas, weights, etc., message carrying, first aid, and observation and deduction.

Tea was provided at an appropriate interval. Scouts not taking part in the actual contests were occupied with organised games in the grounds of the Central British School kindly lent by the Headmaster, Mr. G. F. Nightingale.

At the conclusion the Commissioner thanked the Rev. W. W. Rogers and the Church Authorities and also those of the C.B.S. for placing the grounds at the disposal of the Scouts. He also reminded the boys that this was the last occasion on which Mr. Blason would be present at a Banner Competition Rally. "From the very first he had been keenly interested and / rays provided very amusing and interesting competitions in observation and tracking. He would be badly missed.

Cheers were then given for the Church Authorities and for Mr. Blason, who briefly responded, reminding the Scouts of the importance of the daily "good turn."

The Troops then dismissed, the Hong Kong contingent marching down together to the Ferry, and breaking off on landing on the Island.

Owing to much of the work being written, it was not possible to announce the result of the Competition at the end of the Rally.

**VICTORIA DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION.****TO-DAY'S ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.**

The annual general meeting of the Victoria Diocesan Association will be held at the Cathedral Hall to-day at 2.30 p.m.

It is hoped that in view of the importance of the proposed changes members will do their utmost to be present at this meeting.

The Agenda:—  
1.—Opening Prayer.  
2.—Presentation of Statement of Accounts for 1928 for adoption.  
3.—Adoption of Hon. Secretary's Report.  
4.—Resolutions on the subject of the proposed amalgamation of the Victoria Diocesan Association and the Church Missionary Association as follows:—

(I) That this Annual Meeting approves of the amalgamation of the Church Missionary Association and the Victoria Diocesan Association into a single organisation to be known as "The Victoria Diocesan and Missionary Association," such Association to be auxiliary to the Church of England Diocesan Conference.

The suggested constitution for the Victoria Diocesan and Missionary Association will be laid on the table for information at the Annual Meeting.

(II) That if such scheme be approved by the Church of England Diocesan Conference a meeting to organise the Victoria Diocesan and Missionary Association be held on Tuesday, April 9th, at the time fixed for the Victoria Diocesan Association "At Home."

(III) That the existing Victoria Diocesan Association Council and Standing Committee continue to function for the time being until the new organisation is initiated and that the Standing Committee be empowered on behalf of the Victoria Diocesan Association to approve of a constitution for the new Association to be laid before the Church of England Diocesan Conference.

Private William Nolan, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, was found guilty at an Aldershot court-martial of breaking into an Army and Navy and Air Force canteen and stealing dignities and an overcoat, and also of breaking into the dwelling house of Miss Gorman, the canteen manager. Nolan was found under the bed of a waitress at whom he pointed a wooden pistol.

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.**

Telephone C. 4578.

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**ROYAL MENAGERIE****T-O-N-I-G-H-T**

At 9.15 p.m.

**Grand Change of Programme***Mongkok, Kowloon***MATINEES:—Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays**

at 4.15 p.m.

Children Half Price to Matinees Only.

(Buses and Taxis pass the Circus Ground).

BOOKING AND PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S.

17854



## INTIMATIONS.

## HONG KONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE FIRST YEARLY DRAWING of 20 DEBENTURES (1928 Issues - \$500 Each) of the HONG KONG CLUB, PAYABLE ON MONDAY, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1929, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE at 11 O'CLOCK, A.M., on THURSDAY, 21st MARCH, 1929.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

T. A. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col., Secretary.

Hong Kong, 8th March, 1929. [7495]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the interest and responsibility of the GEORGE MONTAGUE HASTON, in the Firm of D. HASTON, BLACK, BALEAN and KOCCH, is transferred to the Firm of D. HASTON, BLACK, BALEAN and KOCCH, on THURSDAY, 14th MARCH, 1929, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hong Kong, 8th March, 1929. [7506]

**NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES OF HONG KONG.)

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to the Administrator of the Estate of LAI CHEE SAN a Certificate for Two Shares in the Company upon the Statement that the Certificate in the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. (Incorporated in Great Britain) for Two Shares Numbered 6211 and 6212 in the Name of LAI CHEE SAN has been LOST or DESTROYED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the Date hereof No Claim or Representation in respect of such Shares is made to the Directors they will then proceed to deal with such Application.

**NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
C. M. G. BURNIE, General Manager.  
16th February, 1929. [7508]

THE Undersigned have received Instructions.

To Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, IN FOUR LOTS, OF

TUESDAY, THE 12th DAY OF MARCH, 1929, At 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

At THREE AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONG KONG.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

Lot No. 1.—The Property known as No. 99D, 99E and 99F, WELLINGTON STREET, contains three newly erected four storied Chinese shops and dwellings with basements situate in the centre of the city on piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Section C and the Remaining Portion of INLAND LOT No. 164 having an Area of 2692 Square Feet or thereabouts. The Property is situate on the North side of WELLINGTON STREET and is bounded on the East by PEEL STREET and on the West by a Private Lane.

Lot No. 2.—The Property known as No. 150, WELLINGTON STREET is an excellent class three storied Chinese shop and dwelling house with iron balconies in front situate in the centre of the city on the piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Section 12 of INLAND LOT No. 8 having an Area of 723 Square Feet or thereabouts. The Annual Crown rent payable on this Property is \$12.00.

Lot No. 3.—The Property known as No. 350, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL and No. 47, LOWER LASCAR ROW are excellent class three storied Chinese shops and dwellings. No. 350 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL has an attic story on the roof and No. 47 LOWER LASCAR ROW a basement. The Property is situate on the piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Subsection 1 of Section A of INLAND LOT No. 211 having an Area of 1273 Square Feet or thereabouts. The Annual Crown rent payable on this Property is \$16.11.

Lot No. 4.—The Property known as No. 1, CASTLE ROAD is a semi-detached two storied European residence situate in the central district of the city on the middle level in a favourite residential locality on the piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as Section B of INLAND LOT No. 503 having an Area of 4193 Square Feet or thereabouts. The Property is ripe for re-development purposes. The Annual Crown rent payable on this Property is \$5.63.

Further Information and Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from—

Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNIS & BOWLEY, Vendors' Solicitors,  
8, DE VORUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers. [7494]

## INTIMATIONS.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 40th ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 87, GROSSEAU BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, on WEDNESDAY, 13th DAY OF MARCH, 1929, at 11 O'CLOCK, A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and a Report of the Directors for the Year ended 31st December, 1928.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 11th DAY OF MARCH, 1929, to WEDNESDAY, 13th DAY OF MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hong Kong, 21st Feb., 1929. [7497]

**SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONG KONG.**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held in the Office of the HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the Hong Kong Club, on THURSDAY, 14th MARCH, 1929, at 5.30 P.M.

For the following purposes—  
(a) To receive the Report of the Committee and Statement of Accounts for the Past Year.  
(b) To elect the Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.  
(c) To consider the manner in which St. George's Day shall be celebrated.  
(d) To transact any Other Business of which due Notice has been given.

All Members are requested to attend.  
S. T. BUTLIN, Hon. Secretary.

Hong Kong, 7th Mar., 1929. [7497]

**THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.**  
(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL, HONG KONG), on SATURDAY, 16th DAY OF MARCH, 1929, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and a Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended on the 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and re-electing Two Directors and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board, F. C. BARRY, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 8th Mar., 1929. [7481]

**THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, P. & O. BUILDING, on FRIDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th MARCH, 1929, to 22nd MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 1st Mar., 1929. [7469]

**THE HONG KONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, 26th MARCH, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

**THE HONG KONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

Hong Kong, 6th Mar., 1929. [7480]

**THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD.**

LOST.

APPLICATION has been made to the Company to issue to Mr. BERNARDINO DE SENNA FERNANDES, of Macao, a Duplicate Certificate for FORTY SHARES in this Company Numbered 401406/491445, or other Certificate in lieu thereof, upon statement that the Original Certificate No. 8252, dated 18th SEPTEMBER, 1928, has been LOST or DESTROYED. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, if within THIRTY DAYS from the Date hereof No Claim or Representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Company, this Company will then proceed to deal with such Application.

For THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO. (1918), LTD., SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hong Kong, 8th March, 1929. [7501]

## WE BRING YOU—

## LUSCIOUS FRUITS

from SUNNY ORCHARDS.  
The choicest SPICES  
from the EAST

The purest CANE SUGAR  
of the Indies

The PUREST of Pure  
SPARKLING WATER

and  
aided by SCIENCE  
SKILL and long  
EXPERIENCE

they are blended and made  
into

DELICIOUS  
BEVERAGES

which refresh and invigorate  
you, give you health and  
contentment, yet always with  
a desire for more, such are—

FORMAZONE  
The "DRY" Champagne

ORANGE SQUASH  
(Californian Oranges)

LIME SQUASH  
(Montserrat Limes)

DRY GINGER ALE  
unequalled throughout the  
world.

A. S. WATSON  
& CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

550

**HOUSES AND FLATS.**

"PEAK MANSIONS"

SITUATED within Two Minutes' Walk from the Tram Station and overlooking the Southern Side of the Island. Ready for Occupation.

Five-Bedroom and Six-Bedroom APARTMENTS with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Apply to—  
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT, 4th Floor, FRANCE BANK BUILDING.

**A FLAT TO LET IN CARNARVON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON**

Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

[7393]

**TO LET OR FOR SALE—At FANLING (in On Lok Village),**

Furnished or Unfurnished; 4 Roomed HOUSE with Garden and Garage. Moderate Price. Apply—KWONG SANG HONG, LTD., 250, DES VORUX ROAD CENTRAL.

[7386]

**TO LET—GODOWNS and Open Storage Space with Access from Water and Road, at Reasonable Rates, at EAST POINT.—For Further Particulars Please Apply to the Social Department, Misses JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., PEPPER STREET (Top Floor).**

[7500]

**TO LET—From 15th MAY to 30th NOVEMBER, No. 235, PEAK, Five Roomed HOUSE Fully Furnished, with Three Modern Bathrooms, Garden, 8 Minutes Rickshaw from TRAM and on MOTOR ROAD.—Apply: JOHN FLEMING, c/o Lows, BISHAM & MATTHEWS.**

[7472]

**TO LET—"BELLEVUE," No. 6, PEAK ROAD, Fully Furnished 6 Roomed HOUSE with Early Possession.—Apply to: PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.**

[7470]

**TO LET Unfurnished from 1st APRIL, LA HACENDADA, No. 184, THE PEAK, Rent Moderate.—Apply to: Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., [7491]**

**TO LET—One FRONT and One BACK room can be let together or separately. Use of Kitchen and Bath.—Apply to: Mrs. CHAN, Onyx Building, 587, NATHAN ROAD.**

[7505]

## WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 3.35 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone over China has strengthened. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast.—N.E. winds, fresh, fine to cloudy.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Foster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Foster, of Sydney, N.S.W., and Dr. Cyril H. Burton, son of Mr. and the late Mrs. W. H. Burton, of Sydney, N.S.W., will take place on Tuesday, March 12th. No invitations are being issued, but friends are cordially invited to the reception at the Hong Kong Hotel at 4 p.m. [7509]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.  
London Office: 31, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

**The Daily Press.**

Hong Kong, March 12th, 1929.

**THE FUTURE OF KOWLOON.**

APART from what are known as full-dress debates, the most interesting proceedings in the House of Commons are those associated with the putting of questions to Ministers. An honourable member puts down a question on the paper; a day or two later he rises in his place and puts his question verbally to the Minister concerned, who then gives his considered reply. It—as is very frequently the case—the answer is not altogether satisfying, there comes a series of supplementary questions. At times so numerous are these inquiries "arising out of the right honourable gentleman's reply" that the Speaker has to intervene, and remind the House that the rapid crossfire of question and answer is taking on the form of a debate. The proceedings at meetings of the Hong Kong Legislative Council, unfortunately, are not thus enlivened, and consequently are not so interesting or informative as they otherwise would be.

Last week Sir HENRY POLLOCK had a very pertinent question on the paper concerning Kowloon. It was a query of the character which, in the House of Commons, invariably leads to a number of supplementary questions, some of them usually embarrassing to the Minister to whom they are addressed. In the Legislative Council, however, it appears not to be in order to put further questions arising out of an official reply to the original query. Sir Henry Pollock wanted to ascertain the views of the Government on the feasibility, and the cost, of moving the terminus of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The official reply, while courteous, was rather curt. It was to the effect that the Government did not consider it advisable to move the station from its present site, and—even if such a transfer were desirable—the Government had no money to pay for such an undertaking.

The President of the Kowloon Residents' Association, had he the opportunity, might have put some very pertinent questions arising out of the Colonial Secretary's reply to Sir Henry Pollock's question. To begin with, he could have asked whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association. If so, had the fact been noted that the charge was then made that the railway stands in the way of the best development of Kowloon? And was it the policy of the Government to put the alleged interests of the Kowloon-Canton Railway before and above the interests of Kowloon generally? And was it the intention of the Government, some day, to give its serious attention to the long overdue improvement of the ferry approach to Kowloon by carrying out an expensive and difficult scheme on the north, when a much easier and cheaper scheme could be carried out on the south were it not for the railway blocking such work?

These and many other equally pertinent questions might have been asked, and possibly would have resulted in drawing from the Government some information as to its general policy in regard to Kowloon. About three months ago there appeared in these columns an article suggesting that Hong Kong needed a new front door. JARDINE's old

wharf at Wan Chai once upon a time was the centre of the Colony's trade and industry. Business gradually moved westward, and the front door of Hong Kong was shifted to Queen's Road Central. Of recent years there have been further changes, and across the narrow strip of water separating Victoria from the mainland an incongruous jumble of wharves, railways, shipyards, houses, hotels, factories, and shops has grown up. The modest little village of Kowloon has developed very rapidly during the last ten years, and competent European and Chinese observers alike are convinced that during the next decade there will be still more extensive and important developments in this part of the Colony.

The Government has at its command all the figures and all the information necessary to form the groundwork of its policy in regard to the actual and probable development of Kowloon as an industrial, commercial, and residential centre. Has it any policy for guiding and assisting that development, or does it propose merely to wait upon events? The reply given to Sir Henry Pollock does not give any indication that the Government is prepared to take the lead in seeing that Kowloon develops along right lines. It has been stated publicly—and the statement has not been challenged—that the railway company has over a million and a half square feet of valuable land in Kowloon which is practically unused. The railway has piers about three times as extensive as the public piers at Kowloon; but they too, are scarcely ever used. The railway, and the station, blocks access to the southern side of the waterfront, which is precisely where extension is needed to cope with the rapidly increasing road traffic and passenger traffic by the ferry. The charge is made, seriously and publicly, that the railway constitutes a definite bar to the best development of Kowloon. No reply to that charge has been made by the Government, which merely declares its determination to leave the railway station where it is.

The Kowloon Residents' Association is not likely to allow the matter to rest at that, nor should it do so. The question of moving the railway terminus may be an embarrassing one from the point of view of expense, but the fact that a plan for civic improvement involves some expenditure of money is not in itself sufficient reason for refusing to consider it. Delay in facing facts in these matters invariably means greater expense when at last the irresistible pressure of circumstances compels tardy and reluctant action. We should like to see not only the removal of the railway terminus from its present site, but the conversion of the whole foreland into a marine promenade, extending from the ferry along Nathan Road to the railway bridge at the corner of Gascoigne Road. Between this boulevard along the sea-front and Nathan Road there could be open spaces for children's playgrounds and for rest and recreation—but, of course, the Government has not, and never would confess to having, funds available for such work.

Kowloon residents realise that the Government has not an inexhaustible treasury-chest at its command, and that very many things which should be done of necessity go undone; but this question of the railway-way-station site is of rather more urgency than appears to be realised in administrative quarters. The terminus of the Kowloon-Canton Railway—which carried 1,318,000 passengers in 1927—blocks the improvement necessary for the convenience of the 9,000,000 persons using the ferry. The ever-increasing motor traffic has admittedly robbed the railway of much of its local business—an eventuality which was not foreseen when the Fanning line was built. Competition from this quarter will become much more keen as time goes on, while the pressure upon the ferry service will steadily increase with the development of Kowloon and the territory behind it. The activities of the peninsula concentrate at the tiny corner occupied by the ferry wharf and the railway station. Since the wharf must be at the waterfront, and the station would be just as serviceable to the public if it were taken a mile away, there is only one thing to do—and the sooner it is done the better, and the cheaper.

## News and Views.

Six cases of small-pox, 2 from Victoria and 4 from Kowloon were reported over the week-end. This is a welcome decrease upon recent figures.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration mines for the week ending February 23rd, amounted to 11,693 tons, and the sales during the period to 96,693 tons.

The exchange contract case was continued at the Supreme Court yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) and adjourned until this morning. It will probably conclude to-day.

Cable communication between Hong Kong and Shanghai and points beyond is now normal. Last week notice was given of considerable delay, but normal working has been now re-established.

Sam Ku West, the noted Hawaiian harpist, and his Paradise Harmony Boys, with Aida Hawaii, talented Japanese dancer, will present an entire change of programme to-day and to-morrow at the Queen's Theatre. The film will be "Tea For Three."

Two Chinese were brought before the Central Magistrate yesterday on an extradition request from the Canton Government. They are alleged to have murdered the Deputy Chief of the Village Volunteer Corps at Lo Ping Village in the Sun Wui district in June last. The hearing was adjourned.

Francesco Rosso, son of the famous sculptor Medardo Rosso, who died in March last year, has discovered that numerous false copies of his father's best known works such as the "Child in the Sun," the "Hebrew Boy," and the "Sick Child," have been put into circulation and offered as genuine works of the elder Rosso by dealers both in Italy and abroad. Francesco Rosso lodged a complaint with the authorities, and the Milan court ordered a confiscation of a number of the false "Roscos" found in a Milan art dealer's store. The origin of the false statues and busts is unknown, but enquiries are on foot to trace the forger.

**The Hotel Fire.**

How many lives were lost in the fire at the King Edward Hotel yesterday morning is not yet definitely known. Up to the time of going to press, at least nine bodies had been recovered, including those unfortunate people who were killed by jumping from the building into the street. There are the usual rumours regarding inefficient fire-fighting apparatus—certainly the fire-escapes were unable to reach the fifth floor. Had they been longer, it is obvious that many lives would have been saved. As for other reports concerning the activities of the fire brigade, it will be wisest to suspend judgment until the actual facts are brought out at the inquest. Europeans who were on the scene have spoken of some very disquieting incidents, and it is to be hoped they will come forward at the proper time and state publicly what they are saying privately. It is only fair to the fire-brigade that these statements should be investigated, and an opportunity given of meeting the allegations made. Meanwhile, the sympathy of the whole Colony will go out to the relatives of those who lost their lives in this disaster.

**Japan and Opium Suppression.**

The refusal of Mr. Wang King Ky to sign the report of the Opium Suppression Commission of the League of Nations because China's wishes were not incorporated in it, is considered to be well advised. The duty of the Commission is to investigate into the actual conditions of opium smoking in the Far Eastern countries, particularly China, and it stands to reason that China should not only be represented at such a Commission but should be given the full privilege to make recommendations as a part of the official proceedings. The failure of the Commission to place on record Mr. Wang's statements is a direct insult to China which should not be overlooked. There is a particular reason why Japan does not want to see China given fair representation, and it is found in Mr. Wang's statement that Japan and other European countries have been importing narcotic drugs to "poison the people of China." China's active participation in the Commission would doubtless reveal Japan's insidious motive, for our island neighbour is still freely selling narcotic drugs in North China and Manchuria. This may be verified by a report issued recently by the National Anti-Opium Association of China. There are 166 narcotic drug stores owned by Japanese in Taiwan, the provincial capital of Shantung. The names and addresses of these drug-stores can be found in the China Opium Year Book (1925-1926), edited and published by the National Anti-Opium Association. In 1926, a strong protest was filed with the Japanese authorities at Tsinan by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, based upon the report and evidence collected by the Shantung Branch of the National Anti-Opium Association; but nothing was done to stop this illicit traffic. According to recent investigation, these stores are still in existence. These stores sell narcotics in form of red pills to the amount of 3,900,000 pills a year, worth nearly \$5,000,000, such as Chin Mu Company and more than one hundred of these companies or stores in Tsinan, and Tien Shun Co. and several tens of this kind of drug-stores at Tin Chia Ya. During the occupation of Tsinan by Japanese troops, sale of these narcotic pills became ever spreading. Places along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, Taingiao, etc., are where the Japanese factories and stores carry on the drug business; thus flooding Shantung and other nearby provinces with these narcotic drugs or pills. Manchuria is another place where Japanese carry on the drug business. In Yingkow, Harbin and Mukden, there are 109 Japanese drug stores, not including Japanese giving morphine injections to the Chinese people, with a result that many of the poorer classes are becoming addicted to the habit.

**Expansive Starving.**

The craze for extreme thinness among women seems at last on the wane in London, and the good old-fashioned hearty luncheon is coming in again. A year ago at a fashionable restaurant or luncheon party no woman ever appeared to do more than toy with her food. Meat was usually refused, and a little fish and salad were all she would touch. All this has changed. At the smartest restaurants you now see young women ordering meals which the Victorians would not have despised. At private luncheon parties also it is noticeable how much more substantial dishes are served than one saw a year or two ago. The reason is chiefly that fashion is going out of fashion. To-day smart young people are heartily with an occasional bout of the fashionable starving cure between times. Apparently they prefer a week or two's discomfort on account of their figures to the continual nuisance of dieting. Still, popular as the starvation cure is at the moment, it is a luxury severely restricted to the rich. The cheapest way of starving at the best-known establishment for this cure costs fifteen guineas a week. Less well-to-do women who now follow the fashion of eating bigger lunches and cannot afford such cures are almost bound to get somewhat plumper. It is a curious world, where some people pay fifteen guineas a week to starve while other people (in Wales and Durham particularly) are starving for nothing at all.

**Preserved Music.**

Theatres can now take music from the gramophone and store it and serve it up to their clients as good as fresh by means of electrical amplifiers. At the London Coliseum recently an instrument called the electronic gram-vocal selections from "The Vagabond King" without having to engage the solo singers and chorus to be present in the flesh. The transmission is made from ordinary gramophone records amplified to what is technically called life size, and the Coliseum orchestra accompanied as if the singers were present on the stage. The reproduction was deceptively realistic, and the electronic music was highly commended for eliminating such surface noise as is found in to-day's gramophone may still produce while it multiplies the legitimate sound. The one difficulty is that the singers show even greater reluctance than usual to take any notice of the conductor's intentions, and it may take even a conductor to used to vocalists' willfulness as Mr. Alfred Dove a long time before he knows exactly what his singing ghosts are going to do. Though the elements of caprice has not to be reckoned with, that of mechanical irresponsiveness must be taken into account. However, the orchestra followed willingly enough if one considers that they are made to work in concert with what may one day prove a victorious rival. For there is no doubt that both electronically and practically the electronic and its like have a future.

After having completed 33 years in the Borough police force Sergeant Bruns was fined \$5 at Newmarket for drinking beer at a club during non-permitted hours, and when in uniform on duty. Bruns was reduced to constable, and he then retired on a constable's pension.

Dances are not to form a preponderant part of the amusement programme of the Italian "Workmen's Spare Time Movement" or "Dopolavoro," as it is called. Signor Augusto Turati, Secretary of the Fascist Party has issued special instructions to this effect. Moreover, outsiders are not to be introduced, and the dances must be "of a family character." Signor Turati also disapproves of ultra-modern dances such as the Charleston and the Black Bottom, for in his instructions he says, "that no dances must be allowed in the Workmen's Spare Time Halls which constitute a provocation against morality or are degenerate."

**Hong Kong's Air Service.**

Another task has been placed on the shoulders of the Harbour Master of Hong Kong—he is now Director of Air Services. At the moment there are no air services to direct, but the appointment may be taken as indicating the Government's realisation of the fact that such developments are soon coming. It will not be very long before there is a regular service between this Colony and Canton—probably under Chinese management. Machines and men to fly them are already available.—British machines and Chinese aviators, and as soon as arrangements have been made to provide suitable space at Kai Tak for civilian aviation enterprises, we may expect to see regular daily flights between Hong Kong and Canton for mails and passengers. Tentative suggestions for establishing a British air service have been widely discussed, but without any real progress being made toward floating a company for the purpose. Hints of the necessity of a subsidy have been heard, and the absence of any encouraging response probably explains why Chinese airmen and not British are likely to be the first to come under the official notice of the Director of Air Services.

**Expansive Starving.**

The craze for extreme thinness among women seems at last on the wane in London, and the good old-fashioned hearty luncheon is coming in again. A year ago at a fashionable restaurant or luncheon party no woman ever appeared to do more than toy with her food. Meat was usually refused, and a little fish and salad were all she would touch. All this has changed. At the smartest restaurants you now see young women ordering meals which the Victorians would not have despised. At private luncheon parties also it is noticeable how much more substantial dishes are served than one saw a year or two ago. The reason is chiefly that fashion is going out of fashion. To-day smart young people are heartily with an occasional bout of the fashionable starving cure between times. Apparently they prefer a week or two's discomfort on account of their figures to the continual nuisance of dieting. Still, popular as the starvation cure is at the moment, it is a luxury severely restricted to the rich. The cheapest way of starving at the best-known establishment for this cure costs fifteen guineas a week. Less well-to-do women who now follow the fashion of eating bigger lunches and cannot afford such cures are almost bound to get somewhat plumper. It is a curious world, where some people pay fifteen guineas a week to starve while other people (in Wales and Durham particularly) are starving for nothing at all.

**Preserved Music.**



**LI TSUNG JEN  
RESIGNS.****CUTS LOOSE FROM CENTRAL  
GOVERNMENT.****TROUBLE UNLIKELY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, March 10th.  
To clarify his attitude towards the Hunan situation which has arisen consequent upon the dismissal of General Lu Ti Ping by the Wuhan Branch Political Council, General Li Tsung Jen, the chairman of the Council, yesterday telegraphed to Nanking his resignation from all his substantive concurrent posts in the Central Government, as well as his position as Chairman of the Wuhan Council.

**His Reasons.**

In his telegram of resignation, General Li Tsung Jen says he has been faithfully observing the instruction of the Central authorities in the hope of facilitating the early completion of the mission of the national revolution.

"Now that Nanking proposes the abolition of the Divisional Political Councils and the Headquarters of the Fourth Group Army, it is fitting that I should conclude my duties as chairman of the Wuhan Divisional Council and Commander of the Fourth Group Army."

"I beg also to be relieved of my position as a Member of the State Council so that I may have complete rest."

"As regards the Hunan developments, while I was not there at the time of the affair, I am informed that it was an emergency measure taken only as a matter of precaution."

**Troops Moving.**

"I now understand that there are extensive troop movements up the Yangtze."

"At this time when the Communists are eagerly waiting for an opportunity to stage an uprising it behoves the authorities to guard against being utilised by them."

Prior to the despatch of General Li Tsung Jen's telegram, Reuter understands, Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, in the course of a personal letter to General Li Tsung Jen, relative to the dismissal of Lu Ti Ping, said—

**The "Nation's Welfare."**

"Since your departure from Wuhan, no responsible official has been guiding the authorities there. The long distance separating the Central authorities from Wuhan renders direct control ineffective. Even your own orders have carried no force there."

"As a precaution and for the sake of maintaining dignity, the Central Government has been forced to mobilize its troops. What the Central Government is aiming at is non-interference with the administration."

"For the general welfare of the people and of the nation and for the realisation of the programme of the Kuomintang, the Central Government will not resort lightly to war. As long as the dignity of the Government remains unimpaired everything else can be satisfactorily settled."

**FORTY DELEGATES IN  
NANKING.****(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)**

NANKING, March 11th.  
Prominent Government officials at Nanking are busy preparing for the 3rd National Kuomintang Conference. More than forty representatives have arrived in the Capital.

The members of the presiding committee of the Conference will vary from seven to eleven. It is probable that Hu Han Min, Tan Yen Kai, Sun Fo, Li Shih Tseng, Tsai Yuan Pei, Chang Ching Kiang and Wu Tsz Hui will be appointed.

The number of representatives to the Conference will be three hundred and fifty-six. The proceedings will commence when over half of them are present.

**AMICABLE SETTLEMENT  
DESIRED.****(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)**

SHANGHAI, March 11th.  
It is reported that Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang wishes for an amicable settlement of the Hunan dispute, and says that even if conflict events, he will not involve himself in it.

General Ho Ying Ching, discussing the matter, said that the prestige of the Central Party must not be lowered, but it has no intention to deal with the situation by military force.

Natives of Hunan at Nanking, including members of the Hunan Salvation Association, numbering over a thousand, marched on the 10th to the National Government Headquarters, asking that the Hunan situation be dealt with. They were received personally by Mr. Koo Ying Fan, who promised to convey their representations to Marshal Chiang Kai Shek.

**BRITISH CAPITAL  
FIRST.****TOO MUCH AMERICA.****SIR HUGO HIRST REPLIES  
TO CRITICS.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, March 11th.  
Sir Hugo Hirst, in reply to the American committee of shareholders in the British General Electric Co., asserts that the fact that Americans hold sixty per cent. of the company's shares is likely to have a damaging effect from a trading point of view.

He declares that his Board viewed with grave alarm the steady diminution in the number of British shareholders.

It is convinced that its action is in the best interests of the proprietors, and conducive to the earning of maximum profit.

**An Explanation.**

Sir Hugo Hirst also stated that the protest of the American shareholders was being made under a complete misunderstanding.

The new issue was being made to the British public, and not as apparently supposed, exclusive to the British shareholders of the G.E.C.

No discrimination was being practised as alleged. No preference, says Sir Hugo, is being given to any class of shareholders.

[It may be mentioned that the recent announcement of the issue (which has not yet been made) stated that the new shares would be styled "British Ordinary Shares" not holdable by any foreigner or any Corporation controlled by foreigners.]

**NEW ELECTION ISSUE.****REGENCY BILL MAY BE  
PROMOTED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, March 11th.  
It is understood that the Cabinet is consulting its legal advisers regarding the constitutional issue raised in connection with the forthcoming dissolution of Parliament in case His Majesty the King has insufficiently recovered to undertake the heavy duties connected with the dissolution; and possible subsequent developments.

It is pointed out that the present Council of State is not empowered to dissolve Parliament.

It is believed that the Government is considering the contingency of promoting a Regency Bill.

Opinion is hardening that the General Election will be arranged to take place at the end of May.

**THOUSANDS VISIT DUTCH  
EXHIBITION.****PRICELESS WORKS ON VIEW.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

RUOBY, March 10th.  
The exhibition of Dutch art, which in the last few weeks attracted 230,000 visitors to Burlington House, London, closed yesterday.

Sixty per cent. of the exhibits came from English collections, while the Dutch authorities lent many unique and priceless works from galleries in Rotterdam, The Hague and Amsterdam. These were escorted by a warship to the mouth of the Thames and in a few days the warship will return to ensure their safe arrival in Holland.

Many beautiful works were also sent by collectors in the United States and elsewhere.

**MARSHAL LI TSAI HSIN IN  
SHANGHAI.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

SHANGHAI, March 11th.  
Marshal Li Tsai Hsin arrived this afternoon from Canton. He is staying with Chai Chao Nien, the Counsellor for the Foreign Office.

**ASSASSINATED IN  
TIENSIN.****CHU TUNG FENG SHOT.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

TIENSIN, March 11th.  
Chu Tung Feng, formerly Director of Aviation for the Anfu Party, was assassinated on Saturday morning at his residence in the Japanese Concession.

The assassin gained admittance by pretending that he had a message from General Chang Tsung Chang, and then shot Chu dead.

**INSURRECTOS  
BEATEN.****REBEL SOLDIERS CHANGE  
SIDES.****THE MEXICAN TANGLE.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

MEXICO CITY, March 11th.  
It is officially announced that in their first encounter, Government forces, led by ex-President General Calles, defeated the rebels under General Urbalejo at Canitua.

The Government declares that the rebels changed sides when they learned that Urbalejo was not fighting for, but against the Government. General Urbalejo escaped with a guard of only thirty men.

The only favourable report from the rebels is that the southern half of Lower California has joined them.

**NEW ZEALAND 'OUAKE.****RAILWAY LINE BADLY  
DAMAGED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Mar. 10th.  
A severe earthquake has occurred affecting the whole of the Province of Canterbury. Minor shocks only were felt at Wellington and Christchurch.

The centre of the disturbance was at Arthur's Pass where the railway line has been damaged. Traffic, however, is likely to be resumed tomorrow.

Practically every chimney in the village of Arthur's Pass has been damaged, but fortunately no-one appears to have been injured.

**EPSTEIN MODEL IN  
PRISON.****EMBARRASSING END TO A  
TRIP TO FRANCE.**

Four London Bohemians, including Miss Betty May, one of Epstein's famous models, and Mr. Edgell Rickwood, the poet, were arrested in Dieppe one Sunday night, detained by the French police until Monday morning, and returned to London the following day.

The nervous strain of this surprising development of a week-end trip to Dieppe for a quiet holiday was so great that Mr. Rickwood was suffering from physical collapse. Artists' models are made of sterner stuff, and Miss Betty May, known to her intimates as the "Tiger Woman," suffered considerably less than her companions.

**Jolly Week-end.**

It was unfortunate that when the four decided to go over to Dieppe for a jolly week-end they omitted to take enough money with them. They stayed at a hotel which was next door to the police station, never dreaming that they would have to exchange the comfort of the hotel for the neighbouring establishment.

Trouble threw its shadow over the group on the Sunday evening, when they suddenly realised, as they sat at dinner, that cash in hand amounted to next to nothing.

The proprietress of the hotel was called, the situation explained to her, and she was asked to cash a cheque for ten pounds. Madame became wildly excited, words flowed from her like a cascade, and then she went next door.

A few seconds later the chief of the Dieppe police, complete with most of his staff, invaded the hotel and advanced menacingly on the visitors.

Explanations by the four Bohemians, who now began to feel like a gang of international crooks, were of no avail. So the poet, the artist's model, and their two companions, an artist and his wife, were marched out of the hotel to the police station.

**"Rather Fierce."**

"It seems amusing now, but I felt rather fierce then," said Miss Betty May to a *Daily Express* representative.

"We were taken to a horribly gloomy little room with bars over the window. Here were about twenty gendarmes with their chief, and the atmosphere of the place grew worse as the night crept on towards dawn."

"After hours of argument with the police we convinced them that a telegram to a friend in London would bring money within an hour."

**We Paid!**

"The telegram was written in the police station, and was sent off. At 3 a.m. the chief of Dieppe police must have satisfied himself that we were not crooks, and allowed us to return to the hotel, where he kept us company and drank to our bright eyes several times. We paid for the drinks!"

**"OH! TO BE IN  
ENGLAND."****ARCTIC DAYS OVER.****THREATENED FLOODS  
AVERTED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, March 11th.  
Great Britain and Europe generally are now revelling in a mild heat wave as a contrast to recent Arctic conditions.

There has been no rain, and the serious floods which were previously apprehended have not materialised.

Reports from Cologne state that the sun has assisted ice-breakers and the use of dynamite in averting a catastrophe. The milder weather on the lower Rhine has resulted in the breaking up of masses of ice which were packed near the frontier.

The floods have moved seaward before the snow waters from the mountains and the ice from the upper reaches have begun appreciably to move. It is, therefore, unlikely that the river will flood to any serious extent.

**THE KING.****ENJOYS SPRING WEATHER.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

RUOBY, March 10th.  
After a good night, the King rose early to-day to enjoy another perfect spring-like day, with warm sunshine.

By being at Craigweil House, he avoided the thick mist which hung over London throughout the day.

**ANOTHER "JIX"  
COMEDY.****LETTER TO VICTOR.****THE NIGHT CLUB KING HE  
DEPORTED.**

The notoriously kindly heart of Sir William Joyson-Hicks, Home Secretary, and guardian, under D.O.R.A., of British morals, has involved him in yet another amusing situation.

Victor Perosino, the famous Victor of the once famous Chez Victor Club in Grafton-street, who was deported suddenly by order of the Home Secretary last April, has since opened a flourishing and fashionable establishment in Paris.

He wrote to the Home Secretary informing him of the fact, and inviting him, whenever he was in Paris, to patronise him.

Sir William replied warmly on Home Office notepaper, so as to give his reply proper official dignity.

He expressed his pleasure at hearing that Victor was succeeding so well, thanked him for his invitation to call, and promised that whenever he was in Paris again he would honour him with his patronage.

Naturally Victor is proud of the letter, and delights in showing it to his patrons.

When a *Sunday Express* representative asked Sir William Joyson-Hicks by telephone whether he did not think that in the circumstances it was indiscreet to use Home Office notepaper, Sir William replied—

"I do not think so. When Victor wrote to me I considered that it would be a kindly thought if I accepted his invitation. After all, I do not want to ruin the man for life, although I was responsible for his deportation."

"If Victor is carrying on a legitimate business in Paris I see no reason why I should not use his restaurant if his food is as good as any other place."

**"I Am Willing to Help."**

"He wants to make good, and I am always willing to help any one who wants to do that. That is why I wrote to him."

"Are you going to Paris soon?" the press representative asked him.

"No," he replied, "I don't think so."

"When you go will you call on Victor?"

"Well, no," said Sir William. "I might if I am anywhere near his restaurant."

Victor, who is reputed to know "half the secrets of London Society," was deported by direct order of the Home Secretary, without the usual application to a magistrate, after his club had been raided and closed. He was fined £200 for breaking the drinking laws.

Four months later he was given a special permit by the Home Office to return to England for a week, a concession which was described at the time as "an unprecedented step."

**MUSSOLINI STATES  
HIS CASE.****A REVIEW OF HIS BUSY  
REGIME.****WORKING FOR ITALY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

ROME, March 10th.  
"Legislative work, the adaptation, the control and the creation of new institutions in Italy has been only part of my work. I have granted 60,000 audiences, and I have interested myself in 1,887,113 questions referring to Italian citizens that have reached me through my private secretaries."

Thus spoke Signor Mussolini, the Italian Dictator, who received, a wild ovation on attending the Royal Opera House to-night.

The audience was more than 4,000, including the majority of Mussolini's Cabinet, and four hundred General Election candidates, and all the Prefects.

Signor Mussolini, reviewing the work of his regime, expressed the opinion that the terrorism of Fascism has quite faded compared with former and contemporary terrorism.

He said that a special tribunal for the defence of the State had acquitted four thousand out of 5,000 tried.

As regards foreign policy, Signor Mussolini said that Italy desired peace, but was prepared to defend her interests in any part of the world.

**PADEMONIUM AMONG  
M.P.'S.****UPROAR OVER THE MINERS.****"HE IS A LIAR."**

Mr. David Kirkwood, the play-boy of Clydeside, spitting on his hands and squaring up at Colonel Howard-Bury—across the gulf represented by the floor of the House—while Mr. Wheatley and other Clydesiders pulling him down to his seat by his jacket—this was the comic sight the House of Commons recently enjoyed during a debate on the coal question.

There was any amount of uproar, most of it provoked by Mr. Kirkwood, and Mr. Churchill treated him in the light vein by holding up both hands in mock appeal, when Mr. Kirkwood thundered at him: "Mussolini in action!"

The padeonium raged for ten minutes.

**Shortage of Coal.**

Commodore King, the Minister for Mines, had stated that there is a shortage of coal for export, due to the increased demand; that ships are held up awaiting cargoes in South Wales and on the Tyne; that pits will reopen if the demand continues; and that the weekly output of coal is already 500,000 tons greater than in October. "It is encouraging," he added, "to know that there is this increased demand."

Colonel Howard-Bury asked: "Is it not a fact that in South Wales mines are ready to open and need 2,000 colliers and cannot get them?"

Mr. Mardy Jones, from South Wales, asked if this was not an insinuation against the miners, and, as if a hive had been overturned, the Socialist benches became a seething turmoil. They raised a roar of protest. Half a dozen members jumped up with angry shouts and gesticulations.

**"Don't Lecture Us!"**

The Speaker tried to placate them. A reply came in a roar from Mr. Kirkwood: "Don't you lecture us after he has insulted us like that?" Then, brandishing his fist at Colonel Howard-Bury, he shouted: "He is a liar. He knows he is a liar. There you are. I'll not withdraw. He's a liar. Put that in your pipe and smoke it."

Conservatives protested at all this abuse.

Mr. Clynes interpreted the colonel's words as meaning that miners were refraining from accepting work.

"No, not at all," shouted Conservatives.

Mr. Churchill intervened. "Control the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Speaker, at once," roared Mr. Kirkwood with such peremptoriness that the House burst into laughter. "This is the dictatorship," he continued. "You won't dictate to us, if you were Churchill fifty times over."

The row ended suddenly with a promise from Mr. Churchill that Commodore King would make a "careful and sincere answer on this important issue."

A moment later Mr. Kirkwood convulsed the House with laughter. Some one asked a question about controlling slippery roads. Mr. Kirkwood solemnly asked if the Transport Minister would "control slippery Chancellors."

**FORTY-EIGHT HOUR  
AGREEMENT.****GREAT BRITAIN ASKS FOR  
REVISION.****LEGAL AMBIGUITY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

GENEVA, March 11th.  
At a meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Organisation, the Minister of Labour, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, expounded Great Britain's reasons for not ratifying the Washington forty-eight hour week Convention.

He said that Great Britain has always favoured the principles underlying the convention, both in theory and in practice. He also declared that British industries, with very few exceptions, have actually conformed to the Washington principles.

Sir Arthur emphasised the fundamental danger of ambiguity in international law, in so far as each nation is able to apply its own interpretation. The submission of ambiguities to the Permanent Court of International Justice was a remedy almost worse than the disease.

He further contended that these ambiguities warranted the governing body putting forward the Convention for revision.

**"BURIED ALIVE"  
FOR 25 YEARS.****GERMAN MURDERER'S  
LONG INCARCERA-  
TION.****SHOULD HE BE PARDONED?**

HAMBURG (U.P.)—Public-spirited citizens and leading prison officials of Hamburg have for years been trying to win a pardon for Theodor Weighin, who next April will "celebrate" the 25th anniversary of his incarceration in the Fuhlsbüttel prison. Thus far the campaign has resulted only in the commutation of Weighin's sentence from life imprisonment to a 40-year term.

Lately, the campaign has been renewed with a twofold object. The free city's senate has been asked not only to aid in liberating Weighin but also to reform the laws concerning the punishment of convicted persons as well as those governing the extension of pardons. These laws, it has been asserted, are antiquated and often tend to hinder rather than help the administration of justice.

In Weighin's case, the reformers have pointed out, a mere modern and humane law would have resulted in his receiving only five, or at most ten, years' sentence. While they do not deny the fact of the murder for which he was convicted, they contend that the life sentence was unnecessarily and unjustly harsh.

**Effect of Harsh Laws.**

They declare it was never proved that the murder was premeditated, adding that the evidence indicated Weighin was provoked into committing the crime and that the jury failed to consider certain extenuating circumstances which normally would have resulted in a more moderate penalty. They also feel that in his youth he was the victim of social forces beyond his control and that since his imprisonment his conduct has been irreproachable, and for these reasons his case should now be given special consideration.

Weighin, now a "trustee" of the highest rank, having free access to all sections of the prison, has adopted a somewhat sarcastic and bitter attitude toward humanity and life, though he takes his prison duties stoically enough. He told a recent visitor that "on April 7th I will celebrate a most sorrowful jubilee."

His quarter of a century of cell life he described as "25 years of being buried alive, five years of which I have spent as a cigar maker, 13 years as a bookbinder, three years as a tinker, nine months as a yardworker, 17 months as an accountant and the last two years as a bath attendant."

The Story of the Crime.  
When he was sixteen, Weighin one day took to the streets because he dared not face his father's wrath after having spent on sweets 50 pfennigs which had been given him to buy a leather girdle. At first the young Theodor subsisted on the revenues garnered from pan-handling, but finding that this did not produce even a living wage, he turned to petty thievery. In time, however, he became a raggier and when he entered his twenties he was a full-fledged "rag and old iron" dealer.

It was shortly after his 22nd birthday that he was called one day to the home of a lottery collector to haul away a pile of refuse. (Continued at foot of next column.)

**PAYING BACK WAR  
DEBTS.****DELIBERATIONS OF EXPERTS.****SCHEME IN DETAIL.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]****RUOBY, March 10th.**

The Committee of Experts on Reparations have issued a Note which outlines a tentative scheme for the establishment of a Bank for international payment to deal with reparations, with a view to putting the matter on a peace-time business basis.

Emphasis is laid on the purely tentative nature of the plan which after further examination is subject to rejection in part or in whole.

The Experts, however, have been impressed with the belief that to achieve a final settlement, with which duty the committee is charged, it will be necessary to do away with a great part of the temporary war-time machinery that was created to collect reparations and to substitute permanent peacetime machinery.

**New Machinery.**

New machinery may be needed in itself to handle the great new international movement of funds created by reparations and war debts. The substitution of financial for political machinery, should, it is believed, transfer the liquidation of Germany's international obligations from the realm of political discussion to ordinary forms of business.

The primary function of such an institution would be to act as Trustee, receiving from Germany such annuities as may be arranged, and disbursing them among the creditor nations.

**Mixed Co-operation.**

The new bank would be, in no sense, a super-bank to exercise a dominating influence over the existing institutions.

The authors of the suggestion believe that its operations would tend to strengthen the co-operation that already has been developed between the central banks, and which has been of such marked service in restoring the gold standard throughout the world and in other ways stabilising financial conditions.

It would supplement, rather than duplicate, existing institutions and it would assist rather than direct.

**To Help Everyone.**

It is claimed that the scheme would help both the debtor and the creditor countries, that it would be non-political, international and free from dominating financial relationship and would act as a clearing-house and assist in the stabilisation of exchanges.

On its directorate would be only men of experience and financial repute, with advisory committees to supplement their efforts, and its offices would probably be in one of the smaller countries. The discussions of the Committee next week are intended to clarify the project and to enable the Committee to decide whether to proceed further with the plan or whether to postpone its consideration.

**HUGE BOULDER SMASHES  
TRAIN.****FOUR KILLED IN MOUNTAIN  
TRAGEDY.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10th.  
Four people were killed and eleven seriously injured near Adabazar, in Anatolia, during the night when a huge boulder hurled down the mountainside and crashed into a passing train.



## GOLF NOTES.

[By R.H.H.]

There was a new feeling about Fanning over the weekend and the golf was slightly different from any time. This, I suppose, was mainly due to the higher temperature, but partly to the breeze, which at times blew far more strongly than it usually does. As a result of these two causes the greens were keener than they have been for some weeks. It seemed also that they had been cut rather closer than usual, but that may be imagination. Anyhow, with the exception of that nightmare 10th which is never likely to be easy, they played well enough as long as the putts were truly struck, but anything that was hit carelessly went off the line like a flash. Not only are the greens playing well at present, but they are also looking well, and their recent top dressing has obviously had its effect.

The final of the Humphreys' Fouromes was played off last week between Leach and Geare and Le Gros and Newton, and ended in a win for Leach and Geare on the last green. The actual play in the final was not very good. I believe, and the losers were hitting the ball sufficiently far and sufficiently crooked to find a good deal of trouble, while the winners were more subdued. There were a number of strong pairs in the competition and at the beginning things looked very open, so the winners have every reason to be pleased with themselves. Leach certainly seems to have struck oil, if one may use the phrase, just at present, for it was less than a week before this that he won the Junior Championship.

The next event of importance in the local golfing world is the Easter meeting, which extends in all from Thursday, March 28th, to Tuesday, April 2nd, though it is officially booked as from March 29th. Some how it seems a very long time since the last meeting, at China New Year, and I imagine most people are feeling quite ready for another shot at winning something. The outstanding event at Easter is the Shanghai Visitors' Cup, played over the Old Course on Sunday, March 31st. It is decided by 36 holes under handicap, which of itself makes the competition extremely interesting. In an 18-hole medal round under handicap, such as the Captain's Cup, the betting is always in favour of some long handicap man getting away with it with a score which often puts the scratch man out of the running. However, the poorer player who can get round once without spoiling his card, more often than not comes a cropper at some stage in the second round, and that may be just sufficient to let the better man in if he is playing steadily. There is also a good deal more the feeling of "an occasion" in 36 holes of medal play with a cup at the end of it, and occasions are apt to affect the good player less than the bad one.

In addition to the Cup, which goes to the player who makes the best net return over 36 holes (ties, if there are any, being decided on the net return for the last 18 holes) there is a prize for the best 18 holes under handicap returned during the day, for which the winner of the Cup is quite rightly not eligible. This prize ought to be a fairly safe thing for some long handicap man, but it is not so easy to guess the destination of the Cup itself.

I see that it is stated on the official notice that fourballs will not be allowed to start that afternoon until the players in the Shanghai Visitors' Cup have set off on their second round. Presumably this implies that competitors in the Cup are allotted the first starting times in the morning, as otherwise there is certain to be a bad hold up at teatime.

The other competitions to be played during the meeting are more or less stock ones. The Bogey Pool and the Medal Round run from March 29th to April 2nd over the Old Course, while fourball medals, worked on the basis of the better half score less 8 in progress from March 28th to April 1st. On the New Course there are Mixed Fouromes against Bogey on Men's cards from March 28th to April 2nd.

Of these competitions the Bogey Pool, as usual, is sure to be far the most popular, while the medal round will probably come a bad second. So far as I remember the Mixed Fouromes had to be cancelled at China New Year through lack of entries, which is a pity, while things were not very much better at earlier meetings. In the event of a tie in the Bogey Pool or the Medal Round the Committee is to decide whether the winners shall divide the spot or play off, which I think is an innovation.

MRS. T. S. WHITE-SMITH

WINS LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Final of the Championship was played over 18 holes on the old course at Fanning on Sunday and resulted in a win for Mrs. T. S. White-Smith by 4 and 2, the runner-up being Mrs. Sommerfeldt.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## DOUBLES HOLDERS WIN.

## GOLDMAN TO PLAY TO-DAY.

A large crowd turned up at the Hong Kong Cricket Club yesterday to watch the Open Doubles holders in action against Razack and Cassumbhoy in the second round. The four are members of the same community, but the Rumjahns have shown up better in previous seasons, though the other two are full of promise.

Razack and Cassumbhoy put up an exceptionally fine performance and delighted the spectators by taking the first set. Opening strongly they secured a useful lead of 3-1 by dint of aggressive play. Pressing their advantage they increased it to 4-1 and later reached 5-3, ending the set at 6-3. They showed good combination and did some fine work at the net. Cassumbhoy proved formidable and was mainly responsible for directing the attack while Razack played steadily and made few errors.

## Champions in Form.

The Rumjahns then settled down seriously to check their opponents' successful efforts. Showing good judgment they soon had the second set in hand, and although their compatriots did creditably, and at times were applauded for really fine play, they took the set comfortably. The third set went in much the same manner, but a fine tussle was seen in the fourth set, which proved to be the best of the match. Many long rallies enlivened the play. The Rumjahns, who had the better of the exchanges, established a substantial lead at 5-2. The younger pair rallied and brought the score to 5-4, but they failed to hold their opponents in the next game, the Rumjahns eventually winning by 3-6, 6-2, 6-3 and 6-4.

By beating Y. Sajiki, H. Lo has entered the fourth round of the Open Singles, being the first competitor to reach this stage.

Father Green gave his son a "licking" in the Club Championship.

The results of yesterday's matches follow:

Open Singles.  
3rd Round.  
H. Lo beat Y. Sajiki, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1.

Open Doubles.  
2nd Round.  
H. D. Rumjahn and S. A. Rumjahn beat J. A. Cassumbhoy and J. A. Razack, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

Club Championship.  
S. E. Green beat D. S. Green, 6-0, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "A."  
S. E. Green w.o. from T. H. King.

Handicap Singles "B."  
T. J. Price (owe 2/6) beat V. W. L. Stanion (owe 1/6), 3-11, 6-3, 6-3.  
E. E. Price (rec. 4/6) beat T. L. Christie (rec. 2/6), 6-2, 6-1.

Handicap Doubles.  
A. Piercy and W. D. Fiddes Wilson (scr.) beat T. W. Hall and C. H. Bradley (rec. 4/6), 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.  
Open Singles.  
J. S. McEachran v. E. F. Fincher.  
J. A. Cassumbhoy v. L. Goldman.

Open Doubles.  
M. K. Lo and M. W. Lo v. S. E. Green and D. S. Green.  
Major R. H. Lucas and Dr. R. E. Tottenham v. Lai Kwong Tau and Lu Tak Lam.  
Ho Ka Lau and Ng Sze Kwong v. C. Barretto and V. Ivanovich.

Handicap Singles "B."  
C. Stigter (owe 2/6) v. M. D. Scott (owe 2/6).

Handicap Doubles.  
J. H. Ashworth and H. A. Mills (rec. 5/6) v. A. H. Crook and O. C. Womack (scr.).

## MANILA JOURNALISTS' GOLF TOURNAMENT.

## EDITOR'S DOUGHTY IRON.

Playing without a wood club in his bag, D. L. Brodt, news editor of the Manila Times, walked off with every trophy except the runner-up prize in the first Manila Newspapermen's Golf Tournament. Brodt covered the 72 holes over the tough Wack Wack course with an average of slightly over 80 strokes to the round. His gross of 258 won him one cup; deducting his handicap of 18, he took the Arrellano Cup with a net of 239, three strokes ahead of the runner-up, and by a third round score of 80 he tied for the cup for the low 18-hole score, subsequently winning on the play-off.

A No. 1 iron took Brodt farther off the tee than most of his competitors could make with wood drivers. He overdrove the 217-yard fifth hole four times.

## THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

## AUSTRALIA LOSE TWO WICKETS.

## SLOW SCORING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, March 11th.  
Monday morning was hot and sultry when Leyland (116) and White (9) continued the English innings, which stood at 485 for 9 wickets. Grimmett was still kept out of the field by the injury to his knee. The score mounted steadily, and 500 was reached after 394 minutes, but 20 minutes later Leyland was caught at cover and the innings came to a close. Leyland had given a magnificent display, in the course of which he hit no less than seventeen 4's. His off-driving and late-cutting were especially brilliant.

## Slow Scoring.

In face of the large total of 519, the Australian batsmen took no risks during the day, and the rate of scoring was slow. At close of play they were still 367 runs behind, with 3 wickets still to fall. The innings opened very quietly with four maidens, and only two runs were scored from the first nine overs. Then Jackson hit two boundaries off Tate, and lunch was taken with the total at 19. Woodfull being 6 and Jackson 11. 50 was reached after 79 minutes but soon after, when Woodfull was 22, Jackson called for a sharp run and slipped when starting. Woodfull gave a smart return to the bowler's end and Geary put down the wicket in a flash.

## Keen Fielding.

Kippax then joined Woodfull, and the cricket became very quiet. The bowling was good and neither fielding very keen, and neither batsman was taking any risks. At the tea interval Woodfull was 41 and Kippax 6, the total being 79. After tea 39,000 people saw Woodfull reach his 50 after 156 minutes, and four minutes later the 100 was put up. The score crept up to 143 when Kippax, who had been putting White away through the slips, tried to cut a slower and wider ball and was smartly taken at the wicket. He had played a dour defensive innings lasting 116 minutes, which included two boundaries. Woodfull and Ryder then played out time.

Score:  
England—1st Innings.  
Hobbs, l.b.w. b Ryder 142  
D. R. Jardine, c Oldfield, b Wall 19  
Hammond, c Fairfax, b Wall 39  
Tyldesley, c Hornbrook, b Ryder 31  
Duckworth, c Fairfax, b Hornbrook 13  
Hendren, c Hornbrook, b Fairfax 95  
Leyland, c Fairfax, b Oxenham 137  
Lawry, b Wall 4  
Geary, b Hornbrook 4  
Tate, c sub. b Hornbrook 15  
J. C. White, not out 9  
Extras 13  
Total 519

Fall of the wickets:—  
1/64; 2/146; 3/235; 4/240;  
5/290; 6/401; 7/409; 8/428; 9/470;  
10/519.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.  
O. M. R. W.  
Wall 49 8 123 3  
Hornbrook 48 8 142 3  
Oxenham 43 15 86 1  
Grimmett 25 11 40 0  
Fairfax 37 4 94 1  
Ryder 18 5 29 2  
Kippax 2 1 2 0

Australia—1st Innings.  
W. M. Woodfull, not out 78  
A. Jackson, run out 20  
A. F. Kippax, c Duckworth, b White 38  
J. Ryder, not out 4  
Extras 2  
Total (for 2 wks.) 152

Fall of the wickets:—  
1/54; 2/143.

## FILIPINO BASKETBALL TEAM ON TOUR.

## TO PLAY GAMES IN JAPAN.

Members of the Philippine University basketball team will sail for Tokyo on April 5th on the Empress of France for a series of six games in Japan. The party will consist of 19 persons, including coach and manager. Players are being chosen by a series of competitions in which students from all branches of the University, including the College of Agriculture at Los Banos, will compete.

Rikkyo University is sponsoring the trip, and two of the six games on the schedule will be against the Rikkyo team. Professor Syra, manager, expects to bring his boys home about May 15th.

## YACHTING.

## 7TH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

The Seventh Ladies' Championship Race of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club was held yesterday, the course being:—(1) Lyemun Beacon (P). (2) Cuck Rock (P), a distance of 5.6 miles. The results were as follows:—

Yacht	Finishing Corrected Season	Time	Pts for
Diana	4.12.28	4.11.04	28
Colleen	D.N.S.		40
Rolla	D.N.S.		9
Falcon	D.N.S.		0
La Linda	4.08.40	4.04.43	33
Dorothea	D.N.S.		24

## I, Y and G Classes.

(Started 3.05 p.m.)

Yacht	Finishing Corrected Season	Time	Pts for
Daphne	D.N.S.		29
Ailias	D.N.S.		35
Halcyon	D.N.S.		0
Gael	D.N.S.		0
Pierrette	D.N.S.		33
Thecla	D.N.S.		0
Viking	D.N.S.		0
Joan	4.26.13	4.22.01	6 92
Why			
Wonder	4.23.44	4.21.52	5 77
Wings	4.23.41	4.21.49	4 88
Bluenose	4.23.39	4.21.47	3 63
Boojum	4.22.20	4.20.22	2 109
Speedwell	4.22.14	4.20.22	1 97
Adanac	D.N.S.		0
Zephyr	D.N.S.		0
Lola	4.26.28	4.23.04	7 54

## RAILWAY EMPLOYEES DISMISSED.

## SOVIET ECONOMY IN THE C.E.R.'S RANKS.

Harbin (U.P.).—Notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese Eastern Railway has been showing handsome financial returns during the past few years, the Soviet part of the railway administration has suddenly commenced a policy of retrenchment. The first step in this direction has been the summary dismissal of a large number of employees in the head office and along the line.

The first batch of some hundreds dismissed recently consisted mainly of temporary employees and Russians holding Chinese citizenship, and this led to a protest from the Chinese part of the administration that it affected the parity of Soviet and Chinese employees on the railway, the number of the former being large.

Consequently, this class was left in peace for the moment, and the next victims were the so-called "receipt holders," a class which came into existence after the conclusion of the Mukden-Soviet agreement in 1924. These men had applied for Soviet citizenship, but their applications being neither granted nor refused by Moscow, they were in a state of suspense, as refusal meant immediate dismissal from service, for, according to the agreement, only Soviet or Chinese could remain in the railway staff.

Special Bureau Formed.

This procedure was adopted in the present case, and those marked off for dismissal were informed that their applications had been refused by the Soviet Government. Dismissal on this ground meant loss of pension and retiring allowance. A large number of men with 20 years or more service handed in their resignations, but in some instances were too late, the dismissal orders having been signed in the morning and only published late in the afternoon.

This drastic action of the railway administration has greatly swelled the ranks of the unemployed. Most of those dismissed were in the small salaried class, drawing from 50 to 100 dollars a month, and it is practically impossible for them to find any work in North Manchuria to-day.

Local trade has been strongly affected in consequence, as most of the shops had been allowing credit terms to railway employees, and have now to face heavy losses.

Besides cutting down the staff, the railway has decided to curtail expenses in other directions, forming a special bureau for that purpose. Estimates for stationary have been lowered for the current year, even the requirements of the general manager in this respect having been reduced.

It is expected that by this reform a yearly economy of nearly 100,000 dollars will be effected.

"People go to cinemas chiefly because they are large, warm, comfortable places in which to hold somebody's hand," said Miss Lena Ashwell, the actress, at a meeting of the Putney Brotherhood. "When I was young, and when I was in love with somebody, the only place I could find was the Underground, and I used to go round and round in it, with him. The cinema fills in the gap."

## HONG KONG MARATHON RACE.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR SATURDAY.

The Second Annual Hong Kong Marathon Race, organised by St. Peter's Young Men's Club, is to take place on Saturday, March 16th. The Race is timed to commence at 3 p.m. sharp, the starting point being on Lytleton Road near the University. A large number of entries is expected and names of competitors should be sent to the Joint Hon. Secretaries at the Club House, 80, Bonham Road. The general public are invited to witness the finish of the race at King's College and afterwards to attend the distribution of prizes at the Club House.

The Club wishes to take this opportunity of thanking those who have presented the trophies for the Race which are on view in the window of the Blue Bird Co. by the courtesy of the manager. The following firms and individuals have presented the trophies:—

Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.—The Nestangle Team Shield, the Nestangle Challenge Cup, and the First Prize.  
British-American Tobacco Company (China) Ltd.—Second Prize (Captain's Cup).

Mr. Andrew Cheung—Third Prize.  
Mrs. Griggs and Miss Mow Fung—Fourth Prize.  
Mr. Tsang Fook—Five Team Medals.

Mr. G. W. R. Griggs—Club Members' Second Prize.

## ST. MARY'S SCHOOL PRIZE-GIVING.

## A SATISFACTORY REPORT ON THE YEAR.

The private Distribution of Prizes at St. Mary's School took place yesterday, the Rev. Father G. Spada presiding.

The Headmistress' Report stated that the School met 397 times. The maximum enrolment was 324 in March, 1928, against 303 in 1927. The average attendance during the year was 308 against 293 in 1927.

The Lugard Scholarship for 1929-1930 was awarded to Miss Puzera d'Eca. Dr. Gomes' Scholarships for regular attendance were awarded to Alda Britto, Rosario Fernandes, Aminda Abdullah, Carmen Pereira, Elsa Britto, Mira Passos, Constantino Gomes, Elsa Silva, Edith Lee, Fatumeha Yumam Kan, Maria Wong, Irene Silva, Mabel Lim, Mabel Ng, Mercia Xavier, Mildie Osmund.

The School was inspected by Mr. A. R. Sutherland and his report on the school year's work read as follows:—

Staff: Adequate according to Grant Code requirements.  
Discipline: Excellent.  
General: I spent two mornings and one afternoon in the school during which time I saw work in each class. I heard very good singing and recitation in the Kindergarten. Reading and recitation, arithmetic and pronunciation were all good. Drawing and painting were excellent.

Mrs. Sutherland was very pleased with the sewing.  
The standard of efficiency of the school remains high.

All 13 pupils, who sat for Matriculation and Senior Local passed, two of them obtaining Honours and Distinctions.

Dr. Stancliff and Dr. Minett carried out the Medical inspection through the whole school, reporting the sanitary condition very satisfactory.

Sport.  
The pupils of St. Mary's took part as usual in St. Joseph's Athletic Sports at the Race Course and also at some local organised games such as hockey and football.

They were taken to the Queen's Theatre and took great interest in the wonderful display of jungle life as seen in "Chang."

## LORRY FALLS IN CANAL.

## TWO MEN RESCUED BY CYCLISTS.

Two Warrington men, Jack Sheldon and Edward Whitaker, had remarkable escapes when the motor lorry in which they were riding near Runcom collided with another vehicle, fell down a 12-foot embankment, and then somersaulted into the Bridgewater canal.

Sheldon, who was the owner-driver of the lorry, and Whitaker, were both inside the cab of the vehicle when it rested on its side at the bottom of the canal. Neither could swim, but they were rescued by a rope thrown by two cyclists from the bridge above.

## MAN'S LIFE RESTORED.

## AFTER 29 HOURS.

## CHEMICAL THAT TRIUMPHED OVER DEATH.

## NEW EXPERIMENTS.

Paris.—Russian professors have succeeded in restoring to life for the brief span of a few minutes a man who had been dead in the Moscow city morgue for twenty-nine hours.

This startling information is given out by the cultural and scientific relations department of the Soviet Embassy in Paris. It is authenticated and confirmed further by a report under the name of the German savant, Dr. Eugene Klotz, who was present during the Moscow experiment.

In view of the widespread interest in French scientific circles the Moscow scientists, Professors Koulabkov and Andreiev, have been invited to repeat their experiment in Paris at the biochemical department of the university. They have accepted the invitation, and will be accompanied by M. Anatole Lunatcharsky, the Soviet Commissary for Education, and a score of the most distinguished Russian and German savants.

## Rabbits Revived.

The Paris experiment takes place this month if nothing intervenes.

The efforts to bring a dead man back to life came at the close of three years' unremitting experimenting in the Polytechnical Laboratories of Moscow. First indications that the feasibility existed for a corporeal resurrection came apparent when Professor Kravkov, chief of the bio-chemical department of the institution, succeeded in bringing back to life the ear of a rabbit. This ear was kept alive for several months in a solution of salt.

The next experiment led the scientists to investigate if the rabbit's heart would respond to the same process. Not only were the hearts of dogs and rabbits brought back to normal activity, but the heart of a child that had died two hours before was set in motion again, and kept going. The child, however, died a second time ten days later, and, to the disappointment of the doctors, did not again respond to the reviving process to which it had been submitted in the first place.

These preliminary experiments, which do not differ in any material sense from work carried on in important laboratories the world over, were carried on by Professor Koulabkov.

Pulse Beats Again.

Professor Koulabkov's work and success, however, inspired his colleagues to perform similar experiments upon human beings. After they had obtained several remarkable results, among them the resurrection of a dog that had died of shock in a street accident, and that recovered the use of his limbs and his bark completely after a week's patient treatment, the doctors did decide to extend the scope of their investigations to human beings.

First efforts were unsuccessful, and plans were abandoned for a time until the German scientist, Dr. Eugene Klotz, arrived in Moscow with an offer to collaborate with his Russian colleagues in their researches.

Professor Andreiev then continued the investigations. He began again with working on dead animals. By injecting a solution known as Ringer-Locke, he brought a dog back to life. The pulse beat again and the lungs breathed once more.

Encouraged after six months of similar operations carried out on all sorts of animals, the professor finally judged that the time had come to attempt the same experiment with a human corpse.

In the presence of several eminent colleagues from Germany, he injected the same solution in the heart of a man who had been brought from the morgue and who had been dead for more than twenty-four hours.

After working over the man for several hours the scientists observed that the heart began to react feebly. After two hours the body even regained a slight human warmth. Without interrupting their vigil for a minute the assembled savants were startled several hours later by the sound of a weak gurgle in the throat of the man.

"At that moment," said Dr. Eugene Klotz, "even the steel nerves of these distinguished men of science gave way. Dr. Andreiev stared at the man on the operating table as in a stupor. It was as if a sudden fright gripped all our hearts and several of us trembled."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## GERMAN CENSORSHIP WAR.

## "MARRIAGES MADE IN HEAVEN."

## "EROTIC LITERATURE AND REPULSIVE ART."

Berlin (U.P.).—Prussia, and perhaps all Germany, may soon witness a censorship war. Indeed, the initial offensive of the Anthony Comstocks among Prussia's lawmakers has already been launched, while the proponents of cultural freedom and freedom of speech and stage are preparing to reply in kind.

The "Paritans" began their drive recently when five parties in the Prussian Diet joined in a demand that nudity, obscenity and salacious attacks on the home be driven by law from the stage, the press and from the pages of Germany's periodical literature.

These parties, which included the Nationalist, Catholic and Peoples' parties, placed two questions before the Prussian Government, the first dealing with the theatre and the second with newspapers and magazines appearing for sale on news stands, in bookshops and other public places. In both instances the petitioners asked that the Diet enact legislation to clean up the theatre and press, combining this with a request that the cabinet appeal to the Government of the Republic to take similar action for the whole country.

## Press Warns Legislators.

As yet there has been no outspoken reaction from theatrical or journalistic circles, although several of the leading German newspapers have warned the legislators against extending the police power to regulate or limit cultural liberty. They had previously noticed a growing tendency toward censorship on the part of certain elements in the country, particularly with respect to such plays as Walter Hasenclever's "Marriages Made in Heaven." When this drama, which is an ultra-modern type, was recently produced the newspapers and government officials were deluged with protests from individual citizens and religious organisations. In its first petition the Diet's "censorship bloc" asserted that the theatres "in ever-increasing measure" were outraging the sensibilities of "right thinking people" by their displays of nakedness, by their "pervasive, cynical and foul jests," by their exhibitions of contempt and scorn for marriage, motherhood and the family, and by their offensiveness to religious views and religious feeling.

## Several Counter-Attacks.

The second interpellation complained that the news stands and bookshops were overflowing with erotic literature and repulsive "art," which was exposed to the view of unsophisticated people, especially those of immature years. Such literary efforts the petition continued, also tended to bring German culture into contempt in foreign countries.

Notwithstanding the sharpness of the attack, which was perhaps the bitterest and most determined in Germany's history, the press appears inclined to take the matter lightly for the time being. The Frankfurt Zeitung, for example, discussed the matter in an article headed "Five Parties in Search of a Censor," a parody on Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author."

There have, however, been several counter-attacks, including one which appeared in an editorial in the Berliner Fortschritt Zeitung, in which issue was taken with the proposed censorship scheme. The writer, while asserting that it is certainly a moral duty to keep literature and the stage on a more honest intellectual plane, contended that Germany already has enough regulation with its obscenity laws, police ordinances and film censorship. He declared that if German drama, literature and journalism need such a drastic reform, it is time to cry out that its spiritual freedom is crumbling.

## "Beyond Imagination."

"It is doubtful," continued Dr. Klotz, "if the man actually regained consciousness. His eyelids showed the faintest flutter for a second, but after that, as if he had exhausted himself with a supreme effort to come back to life, his strength ebbed away again rapidly and the experiment was discontinued. There can be no doubt, however, that it will be renewed within the near future. I believe that the Russian savants are on the eve of an epoch-making contribution to science. We are in the dark on many points as yet, but there can be no doubt that man is making progress beyond the imagination in his fight with death."



# Money and Markets

## HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at yesterday's local market for rice, sugar and other foodstuffs were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Siam, White Bran	\$2.74
Green Fish	7.80
Red Seal, White Bran	2.84
Hung Chai Mei	7.33
Green, Sailing Vessel	7.29
China, China	7.31
Wo Hup	7.70
Sugar.	
No. 18, Coarse Powdered	\$7.70
No. 24, Coarse Powdered	8.38
Manila Brown	7.33
New Green	6.93
Old Green	5.98
Groundnut Oil.	
Fong Taz	\$23.90
Tainan	21.00
Sesame Oil	21.00
Bean Oil	17.90
Miscellaneous.	
Green Tea (Mochin)	\$31.00
Red Tea	22.00
Black Sesame	11.30
Dried Persimmon	12.00
Green Flax	23.50

## CANTON FOOD IMPORTS.

As insufficient food is produced in Kwangtung to meet the needs of the Province, supplies, mainly of rice and flour, are being imported. Between February 25th and March 7th, the quantities of foodstuffs imported into Canton from Hong Kong and Shanghai were as follows:—

	Bales.
Rice	10,147
Flour	18,968
Wheat	180
Corn	463
Wheat Bran	490

## CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, March 10th.	
Water Works	\$ 9.50
Electric Light & Power Co.	4.70
Canton-Hankow Railway	.54
The Sun Company	80.00
Sincere Company	103.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	4.90
Tramways	2.85
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company	60.00
Central Bank of China	46.00

## CANTON BEAN MARKET.

Large consignments of soy bean have been imported lately and the market is now dull and prices are likely to drop. The market for white beans is still worse partly owing to high prices. Scarlet bean prices are steady but rather low. Both black and green beans are steady.

Quotations at Sunday's market were as follows:—	
Soy Bean (Pearl)	\$3.15
Soy Bean (Vegetable Golden)	0.00
White Bean	2.50
Black Bean	2.30
Scarlet Bean	11.50
Green Bean	11.40

## PHILIPPINE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

### FEARS OF AMERICAN TARIFF.

Manila, March 9th (U.P.)—Reports from the Cagayan Valley, in northern Luzon, depict a sad plight for Filipino tobacco growers, who are being hard hit by low prices abroad and accumulation of low-grade stocks at home. Buyers are declining to offer satisfactory prices, and farmers whose leaves are not well graded or cured for the most part, find themselves helpless.

Some observers insist that the Philippine Government must help the growers by erection of modern curing-sheds, as well as by other means of raising the grade of Cagayan tobacco. Nature is good to the tobacco-growers of Cagayan, it is pointed out, but man has not co-operated thus far, with the result that many of the plants are inferior, insects do much harm, and curing is imperfect.

Fear of a tariff barrier against Philippine tobacco sent to the United States recently caused a proposal to be made that a special representative of the tobacco interests be sent to the United States to fight tariff discrimination. The Tobacco Board has decided against this, concluding to rely upon efforts of Senate President Quezon, Senator Osmena, two Resident Commissioners, and General Frank McIntyre, all of whom will fight on behalf of the Islands.

## PHILIPPINE PINEAPPLES. SUCCESSFUL CROPS.

Bukidnon, Mindanao, Philippines, March 9th (U.P.)—Great success is being attained by pineapple growers here, with fruit developing greater size and better flavour than in Hawaii, according to the raisers. Californian financiers are backing the work.

## RUBBER.

### MARKET MORE CONFIDENT.

Messrs. Penreth & Co., have handed us the following letter dated February 6th from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool:—

At the close of a comparatively quiet week, the market is firmer with an improving tendency. There is more evidence of manufacturers' demand than we have had for some time past, and there are good buyers of Afloat, February and March shipment at 11d. and 11½d. respectively, c/c New York. Shipments for the month of January were smaller than had been expected, the total being 52,546 tons, distributed as follows:—

England	5,294 tons.
United States	39,373 "
European ports	5,532 "
British possessions	1,029 "
Japan	2,331 "

The total of 52,546 tons compares with 27,731 tons last January. There is no doubt that the market has a more confident ring about it now than for some time past. It looks as if manufacturers have made up their minds that there is no possibility of obtaining supplies at a cheaper rate and as if they are beginning to take an interest in near shipments.

Private estimates of American consumption in January give a figure of about 38,000 tons, but we hear that tyre stocks are still accumulating.

Many estimates have been published recently of the probable production and consumption this year. With few exceptions, these estimates indicate a production over consumption to the extent of from 20,000 to 40,000 tons. The disparity in these estimates is in regard to American consumption, which must depend upon the continuance of American prosperity. In this connection, previous estimates of American automobile production in 1929 of 6 million cars are now being reduced in many quarters.

The course of prices must depend to a large extent on American consumption, but we continue to think well of the market and would recommend purchases of distant on any slight reaction.

Stocks were increased last week by 968 tons. The total is now 25,989 tons.

### Statistics in tons:—

	Estimated Consumption (all kinds)	World's Production (all kinds)
1924	470,000	427,700
1925	535,000	516,000
1926	540,000	618,000
1927	575,000	601,000
1928	665,000	645,000
Stocks in London at the end of each month in 1928:—		
January	60,283 tons.	
February	68,100 "	
March	59,644 "	
April	53,360 "	
May	44,628 "	
June	40,083 "	
July	33,445 "	
August	32,815 "	
September	31,884 "	
October	24,240 "	
November	18,724 "	
December	19,727 "	

Malay shipments for the first half of February are estimated at about 20,000 tons, which would be a small figure.

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

At the 98th half-yearly ordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at the Head Office of the Yokohama Specie Bank on the 9th instant, a report was submitted showing a net profit of Yen 17,346,622.43, including Yen 9,281,611.36 carried over from last account.

It was resolved to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. p.a. (absorbing Y.5,000,000.00) for the half-year ended December 31st, 1928; to add to the Reserve Fund Yen 3,000,000, and to carry forward the sum of Yen 9,346,622.43 to next account.

## EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROOBY, March 10th.	
Paris	124.23
New York	4.85 1/16
Brussels	34.94
Geneva	25.22
Amsterdam	12.11
Milan	92.69
Berlin	20.44
Stockholm	18.16
Copenhagen	18.20
Oso	18.19
Vienna	24.52
Prague	163
Helsingfors	192
Madrid	32.97
Lisbon	108
Athens	375
Bucharest	817
Rio	5
Buenos Aires	47 5/16
Bombay	1/8 31/32
Shanghai	2/05
Hong Kong	1/11
Yokohama	1/10 1/32
Silver (spot)	28
Silver (forward)	25 5/16

## HONG KONG IMPORT-TRADE. IMPROVED PIECE-GOODS BUSINESS.

The fortnightly report of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce contains the following information relating to import business:—

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.

The following reports have been received:—

A distinctly improved tone is noticeable in our market since our last report, and sales have been more numerous and assorted over White and Grey Shirtings, Pongees, Reversible Coatings and various fancy styles suitable for summer wear. Early shipment can be given. Deliveries of spring cargo are good, and profits fair. Cotton prices have taken an upward move, and are now considered on a safe basis for buying commitments falling due this year.

Another report states:—

The market has shown some improvement, and further business has been done in Grey and White Shirtings, Cotton Matting, Velvets and Fancies. Clearances have been satisfactory and there seems to be a good demand for spring cargo. Manchester prices remain firm.

Woolens.

A few orders for Black Wool Venetians, Wool Twills and Cap Tweeds have been booked. There have been enquiries for Union Flannels and Continental goods, which will probably result in new business. Clearances of woollen cargo are now very limited.

### Cotton Yarn.

A small forward business has been done at previous rates in shops which are in good demand. Nominal quotations are as follows:—No. 10s. \$178-194; No. 12s. \$185-195; No. 14s. \$195-200; No. 16s. \$200-210. Arrivals, 600 bales. Shipments, nil. Sales, nil. Unsold stock, 700 bales. Bargains, 5,500 bales.

### Raw Cotton.

No sales to report.

## KWANGTUNG SALT EXPORTS.

Salt supplies exported from Kwangtung to Wuchow during February were valued at \$893,000. Kwangtung is a big salt-producing province and exports largely to Hunan, Kwangai, and Kiangsi.

## HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MARCH 11th, 1929.	
R.E. Banks	\$1,300 nom.
Do, London	\$139 x div. nov.
Chartered Banks	\$212 buy.
Mercantile Banks & B.	\$234 nom.
Do, C.	\$2154 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$194 nom.
East Asia Banks	\$188 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$188 buy.
Union Insurance	\$188 sel.
North China Ins.	\$160 buy.
Yantai Insurance	\$150 nom.
China Underwriters	\$220 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$290 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$790 nom.
Douglases	\$364 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	\$421 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$190 buy.
Indo-China (Erat)	\$321 nom.
Do, (Def.)	\$32 nom.
Shell Transport	\$39/9 nom.
Do, (new)	\$39/9 nom.
Union Waterboats	\$221 nom.
Benguet	\$270 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$70/ nom.
Langkai (combined)	\$14 buy.
Do, (single)	\$14 nom.
Siam Exploitation	\$14 sel.
Shanghai Loans	\$14 nom.
Banks	\$710 buy.
Tonghai Mines	\$17/6 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$1284 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$404 nom.
China Provident	\$425 sel.
Hongkong	\$1684 nom.
New Engineering	\$14 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$112 nom.
Raw Cottons	\$1335 buy.
Oriental Cottons	\$14 nom.
Siam Cottons (old)	\$14 nom.
Do, (new)	\$14 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$30/10 buy.
H.K. Lands	\$334 buy.
Shanghai Lands	\$169 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$14 buy.
H.K. Estates	\$38.60 nom.
H.K. Tramways	\$191 sel.
Peak Tram (old)	\$15 sel.
Do, (new)	\$15 nom.
Star Friries	\$384 nom.
Omnia Lights	\$121 buy.
H.K. Electricity (old)	\$554 buy.
Do, (new)	\$544 buy.
Macao Electric	\$384 nom.
Sandakan Lights	\$5 nom.
Telephones	\$74 nom.
China Buses	\$113 nom.
Singapore Tramways	\$113 nom.
Do, (Pref.)	\$175 buy.
China Sugars	\$13 nom.
Malayan Sugars	\$130 buy.
Canton Ice	\$21 sel.
Cement (combined)	\$9.10 buy.
Do, (old)	\$7.80 nom.
Do, (new)	\$1.30 nom.
H.K. Bopes	\$74 buy.
United Asbestos	\$5 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$201 sel.
Water	\$14 buy.
Der A. Wing	\$80 sel. buy.
Lane Crawford	\$24 nom.
Mackintosh	\$20 nom.
Sincere	\$107 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$3.65 nom.
H.K. Amusements	\$12 sel.
H.K. Constructions	\$1 sel.
Bqua-Indus. G. Bonds	\$61/2 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$91/2 prem. buy.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; nom.—nominal.	

## EXPECTED BY P. & O. PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR HONG KONG.

The following passengers have booked passages for Hong Kong by the P. & O. service:—

Per s.s. Naldern, left London on February 8th:—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bird, Miss N. Berent, Mr. M. J. Breen, Mr. E. E. Benham, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Miss D. F. Dunnett, Mr. A. O. Groves, Mr. H. A. Garle, Mr. and Mrs. Goodrick, Miss J. E. Honess, Mr. A. F. Judd, Pay-Comdr. and Mrs. D. S. Lambert, Mr. D. C. Macdonald, Comdr. D. S. E. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Strange and two infants, Mr. S. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Saville, Mr. P. M. Tashfield, Mrs. F. A. Wellman, Miss R. Wellman, Miss J. E. Wellman, and Mr. R. V. S. White.

Per s.s. Mantana, left London on February 22nd:—Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. I. M. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carruthers and infant, Mr. H. C. Gray, and Miss E. J. Lammert.

Per s.s. Kashmir, left London on March 7th:—Mr. J. A. Deahurst, Mr. H. Dewhurst, Mr. H. G. Hogarty, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McDonald, and Mr. D. S. Petrick. Per s.s. Morea, leaving London on March 22nd:—Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Archbutt, Mr. W. A. Butterfield, Miss H. Cohen, Mr. S. B. Cohen, Mr. H. G. Cooper, Mrs. A. P. Corbison, Mr. L. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Roskrige, Mr. D. Reidy, Capt. J. R. Reynolds, Mr. W. C. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. C. Stanesby, Mr. and Mrs. Evan Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. G. Watt, and Mr. H. C. Whittall.

## CINEMA NEWS.

### "THE ACTRESS" COMING TO QUEEN'S.

Norma Shearer's latest picture "The Actress," which will be screened at the Queen's from Thursday to Saturday, has been taken from the stage play, "Trelawney of the Wells." An English actress, a member of the troupe of the stock company at the Wells Theatre, falls in love with the son of the fierce Sir William Gower, goes to live at his home during the period of engagement, and finally returns to the stage. The supporting cast includes Ralph Forbes, Roy D'Arcy, Owen Moore and Lee Moran.

## "PALE-FACED INVALID." DETECTIVE APPEARS FROM A BATH CHAIR.

A police sergeant's disguise, adopted to keep watch on a man suspected of street betting at Clerkenwell, was revealed at Clerkenwell Police Court.

Police Sergeant Fallon told the magistrate that he was "got up" as a pale-faced invalid in a bath chair, and was wheeled into position to "take the air" after the suspected man's pitch. He leaped suddenly from his chair and told the astonished man that he would arrest him.

"I have done you," said the man when he had recovered from his surprise, "there are no slips on me."

Mr. Dummett faced the man 2s. Palmer Matson, aged twenty-two, told the police at Butte, Montana, that he was a failure in everything. "I cannot even fracture my skull," he complained when constables picked him up and placed him under arrest after he had deliberately jumped from a window twenty-five feet above the ground to escape apparently unharmed.

## RED PIMPLES ON BABY'S FOREHEAD Spread Over Face, Head, Back. Cuticura Heals.

"My baby first had little red pimples on his forehead which quickly broke into a dry, red patch and spread all over his face, head and back. It must have been very painful and burned because baby could not keep his head still. It looked awful. The trouble lasted about five weeks. "I tried different remedies but the trouble did not improve. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they relieved the inflammation, and in about five weeks he was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Humphries, 74, Park St., Southwick, Birmingham, Eng., Jan. 22, 1928.

Use Cuticura to heal skin troubles. Sample each Soap, Ointment and Talcum free upon request from Dept. of Sales, Cuticura, Ltd., P. O. Box 520, Shefford, England. Sold throughout the world.

## INTIMATIONS.

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### BEHIND THE SCENES.

TRoubles of THEATRE CLEANERS, CHUCKER OUT," etc.

### AMUSING CASE AT SYDNEY.

The curtain falls, the last notes of the organ crash and quiver and die away, and the audience files slowly through the exits, out into the streets towards supper, tram cars, and home. They give no thought to the theatre they have left, or to the intrepid cleaners who are about to thrust into shadowy corners where lobsters lurk unseen and banana skins spread a trap for the unwary.

In the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, says the *Sydney Herald*, the cleaners put their point of view when Chief Justice Dethridge listened to claims for a new log by the Entrepreneurs' Association and other parties, and counter-claims by the Australian Theatrical and Amusement Employees' Association.

"Do people have anything in the theatre?" Arthur Woodhouse, a head cleaner in a theatre, was asked.

"Have anything?" he replied, accentuating "any." "They have everything. Why there's lozenges, and fish, and chips, pigs' feet, calves' feet, peanuts, ice creams, bananas, and cherries, and —"

He was stopped. "And they throw the skins and things on the floor," he said. "They come straight from work and have their meals there."

An appeal was made by the union's representatives that some extra compensation in wages should be given to people who had to clean up such remnants as several witnesses had described. But His Honour was doubtful.

"I can't believe that this sort of thing is general throughout the theatres," he said. "This dirty variety of business. Some people must be honest. But I can't fix a rate for the whole industry on the assumption that such conditions are general."

### The "Chucker-Out."

His Honour expressed a similar opinion when the troubles of a "chucker-out" were dwelt upon. It was after Leslie Herbert, an employee at a suburban theatre had described his duties.

"I am what is generally known as a front of the house usher," said Herbert. "To use another term, I'm a chucker-out. Besides seeing people to their seats, it is my duty to maintain order in the theatre. In this connection I frequently come into active contact with toughs who show fight. I often have to fight, and once I was assaulted and knocked unconscious."

"Has anyone been killed yet?" asked His Honour.

"There was a man there locally known as the Fighting Sailor," continued Herbert. "He led a gang of about 20 toughs, and I frequently had to deal with him. Once I was knocked down and kicked unconscious. On another occasion I was forced to punch him in self-defence. I knocked out three of his teeth, and hurt the knuckles of my hand, which required medical attention."

Counsel debated for several minutes.

"But what do you want me to do?" asked His Honour. "Am I to put a special classification in the award, and grant 'chucker-outs' 50 per cent extra? You can't convince me that such a position is general throughout the theatres, and I can't make a general award based on a special case."

"Why not give a bonus for every fight," laughingly suggested counsel.

"Pseudo-Aristocrats!"

According to Robert Kennedy, cloak-room attendants also had their little troubles. He explained that at his theatre a charge of sixpence was made against patrons who wanted their hats or coats protected during the time they were in the theatre. A ticket was issued to such patrons in return.

"At the rush times," he said, "some of these pseudo-aristocrats come along, and in the hurry I give them a ticket straight away. Then, while I'm hanging up their coats, they rattle the money in their pockets and walk out. Then I have to make up the difference out of my own salary."

Most of the ushers who gave evidence told His Honour that their nerves were badly shocked when they were given a tip. The occurrence was so rare.

"It may be that the notice hanging at the vestibule, saying that employees are not to receive tips, is educating the public," said one of them. "I won't say we refuse them when offered," he added, "but we're not tempted very often."

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### THE GODDARD TRIAL.

#### FINAL SCENE DESCRIBED.

#### "END OF NIGHT CLUB SCANDAL."

Describing the final phase of the Goddard case in London, a Home paper says—the Old Bailey trial which has revealed one of the greatest scandals in English police history ended yesterday, when the jury, after an absence of two hours forty-three minutes, found ex-Sergeant Goddard, Mrs. Meyrick, and Luigi Ribuffi guilty of all the charges of corruption and conspiracy preferred against them.

Mr. Justice Avory passed the following sentences:—

Ex-Sergeant Goddard: Eighteen months' hard labour and a fine of £2,000 (£500 on each of four counts under the Prevention of Corruption Act). Ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Mrs. Meyrick: Fifteen months' hard labour.

Luigi Ribuffi: Fifteen months' hard labour.

It is estimated that Goddard will have to pay about £2,000 for the costs of the prosecution and his own defence.

A notice posted outside the Silver Slipper Club—mentioned frequently during the case—announced that it was closed. Uncle's Club and the Forty-three were deserted.

#### "A 'Lucky' Man."

George Goddard is a lucky man. He escaped yesterday with what should mean only thirteen and a half months in prison—this in punishment of the worst case of graft and corruption ever known in the century's history of the English police.

The Crown asked for penal servitude. The judge gave him eighteen months' hard labour.

Goddard, whose police pay was £6 12s. a week, admitted at one time owning more than £20,000 in bank notes, a freehold house, a motor-car, and other property.

Yesterday, when convicted of corruptly obtaining £215 of this, he was ordered to pay a fine of £2,000 and the costs of the prosecution, which will probably amount to another £2,000, including his own costs.

He still has a balance of more than £15,000, which includes the £215 found in his safe. This he must claim, if he wants it.

In a few months the police have broken up the night-club ring. Several of the leaders have fled the country. The gambling houses are all, at the moment, closed. Little if any illicit liquor is being sold in London just now.

Goddard's conviction is the worst blow at crime that London has known for years.

#### Anonymous Letter.

An anonymous letter started the inquiry into a sink of corruption of which thousands of people had known for years. In a few months the case was proved.

Yet, why did we have to wait so long for yesterday's verdict? After they had listened for two hours and a half to the judge's icy words, which, utterly fair though they were, loaded the dice of luck against them, Goddard, Ribuffi, and Mrs. Meyrick waited for their fate for nearly two hours and three-quarters!

What had happened? Almost every one in court believed the three prisoners guilty. It seemed so obvious after Mr. Justice Avory had pointed out the facts and made it clear that, when charged with conspiracy with the other two prisoners and with two others now missing, Goddard had been able to find no answer that sounded truthfully, but only talked of business ventures that all seemed to turn out gold-mines, and talked, too, of bets over horses, that always seemed to win—bets made with street book-makers it was his duty to arrest.

"Was one of the jurymen standing out for an acquittal? Were they arguing about one of the seven counts?"

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### THE COURT BECAME ALMOST A CONVERSATION WHILE IT WAITED.

Counsel moved about. Lady Oxford, tired of sitting down, moved about the court, chatting.

At last, the jury returned. They had found all the prisoners guilty of everything on which they had been charged. Then, much to most people's surprise, Goddard escaped penal servitude.

The three prisoners stood facing the judge. Goddard was calm, although he flushed a little when penal servitude was mentioned, and then smiled when the judge ignored counsel's hint. Ribuffi merely stood still, waiting.

"Kate Meyrick, the 'queen of the night clubs,' looked anything but a queen. She looked common, and vulgar, and drab."

#### "Filthy Lucre."

The judge's remark to Goddard sounded like a homily.

"George Goddard," he said, "you have wrecked what might have been a noble career in the police force for the sake of filthy lucre."

"It would have been well if you had written inside your notebook the words a wise man uttered long ago:—

"Turn from glittering gold thy scornful eye  
"Nor sell for gold what gold can never buy."

"You hoped to live in luxury by this money, which you had amassed by these unlawful means, on your retirement from the force. None of that money could have given you a moment's peace if you had any conscience, which is doubtful."

"Although it is difficult to imagine a worse case than this, I do not think it one in which I should apply the provisions of the Penal Servitude Act. On each of the several counts under the Prevention of Corruption Act I sentence you to eighteen calendar months, the sentences to run concurrently."

"I also order you to pay a fine of £200, the limit, on four counts, making a sum of £800 in all. I further order you to pay the costs of the prosecution. On the count for conspiracy, I order you to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighteen months, the sentence to run concurrently with the other sentences."

All this means the same eighteen months.

The Alternative.

"If at the expiration of that sentence," said the judge, "the fine is not paid, I order you to be kept in custody until the fine is paid."

After sentencing Ribuffi, the judge addressed Mrs. Meyrick as follows:—

"You have had more than one warning," he said, "and you have suffered sentences of imprisonment for the very thing you have continued to do. Even after you must have known that proceedings were going to be taken in this very case, you seem to have carried on the same course of conduct. I sentence you to fifteen calendar months with hard labour."

One by one, very calmly, the prisoners went below to the cells. There was no scene. There were no tears.

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TJIKARANG	S'HAL & ANOT	11th Mar.	13th Mar. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJISAROE	S'HAL & ANOT	21st Mar.	23rd Feb. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIMANOER	DALRY, K'LONG, & ANOT	25th Mar.	27th Mar. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

#### NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR	20th Mar.	23rd Mar.	ANOT & N. CHINA
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	20th Mar.	22nd Mar.	ANOT & SHANGHAI

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TJIKINI	13th March, 1 p.m.	16th March
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Haining, Douglas, Mar. 15.  
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Shantung, B. & S., Mar. 19.  
Shanghai, B.I., Mar. 21.  
Tientsin, J.C.J.L., Mar. 22.  
Tientsin, J.C.J.L., Mar. 23.  
Tientsin, B.I., Mar. 31.  
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 1.  
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Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.  
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.  
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.  
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.  
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23.

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Ermland, Jebson, Mar. 26.  
Calchasa, B.F., Apr. 2.  
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 3.  
Leverkusan, Jebson, Apr. 3.  
Australian, Manners, Apr. 4.  
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.  
City of Khartoum, Bank, Apr. 13.

## HAYRE.

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Keemun, B.F., Mar. 20th.  
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Eurypylus, B.F., Apr. 20.

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Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 12th.  
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 20.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
Pres. Johnson, A.M.L., Mar. 23.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.

## HULL.

Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.  
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.  
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.

## ILOILO.

New York, States S.S., Mar. 20.  
G'den M'tain, States S.S., Mar. 21.  
Texas, States S.S., Apr. 3.  
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 4.

## JAPAN PORTS.

Maciones, B.F., Mar. 12.  
Nagore, P. & O., Mar. 12.  
Porches, M.M., Mar. 12th.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 12th.  
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 13.  
Fokastuma Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 14.  
Sumatra, Gilman, Mar. 14.  
Africa, Manners, Mar. 15.  
Santhia, B.I., Mar. 15th.  
Hosang, P. & O., Mar. 16.  
Burgenland, Jebson, Mar. 18th.  
Rosandra, Dodwell's, Mar. 18th.  
Fooksang, Jardine's, Mar. 17.  
Glenshiel, Jardine's, Mar. 17.  
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.  
City of Delhi, Bank, Mar. 18.  
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Duchessa D'Aosta, Dwell, Mar. 19.  
Klano Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Mar. 19.  
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 20.  
Matsumoto Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 21.  
Yuensang, Jardine's, Mar. 21.  
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.  
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.  
Karmala, P. & O., Mar. 22nd.  
Alipore, B.I., Mar. 23.  
Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.  
Shore, P. & O., Mar. 25.  
Lahidzuka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 25.  
Chenonceaux, M.M., Mar. 26th.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 26.  
Ajaz, B.F., Mar. 27.  
Koyei Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 27.  
Esquillo, Dodwell's, Mar. 23.  
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 23th.  
Trave, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Formosa, Gilman, Mar. 26.  
Protosilaus, B.F., Mar. 30.  
Carnavonshire, Jardine's, Apr. 1.  
Takliwa, B.I., Apr. 1.  
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Apr. 2.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.  
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.  
Athos II, M.M., Apr. 8.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.  
Arafur, E. & A., Apr. 9.  
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.  
Takada, P. & O., Apr. 10.  
Nanking, Gilman, Apr. 10.  
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 11.  
Glenbeg, Jardine's, Apr. 11.  
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Apr. 16.  
Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 19.

## KANTO.

Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 12th.  
Washington, States S.S., Mar. 16.  
Tuketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 18.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
Golden Tide, States S.S., Mar. 23.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 23.  
Grays Harbor, States S.S., Mar. 20.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.  
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.

## KANTO.

Java, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.  
Australian, Manners, Apr. 4.

## KANTO.

Java, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.  
Australian, Manners, Apr. 4.

## KANTO.

Java, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.  
Australian, Manners, Apr. 4.

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Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.  
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Java, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.  
Australian, Manners, Apr. 4.

## KANTO.

Java, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.  
Australian, Manners, Apr. 4.

## MANILA.

Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Mar. 12.  
Havenstein, Jebson, Mar. 15.  
Taiping, B. & S., Mar. 15th.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 18.  
City of Dunkirk, Bank, Mar. 18.  
New York, States S.S., Mar. 20.  
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
G'den M'tain, States S.S., Mar. 21.  
City of Guildford, Bank, Mar. 22.  
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.  
Ermland, Jebson, Mar. 26.  
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Mar. 26.  
City of Khios, Bank, Mar. 23.  
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Mar. 20.  
Leverkusan, Jebson, Apr. 3.  
Texas, States S.S., Apr. 3.  
Q'den Dragon, States S.S., Apr. 3.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.  
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

## MARSEILLES.

Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 19.  
Havenstein, Jebson, Mar. 15.  
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.  
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.  
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.  
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23rd.  
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Ermland, Jebson, Mar. 26.  
Calchasa, B.F., Apr. 2.  
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 26.  
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30th.  
Mirapore, P. & O., Apr. 1.  
Calchasa, B.F., Apr. 2.  
Leverkusan, Jebson, Apr. 3.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.  
Portos, M.M., Apr. 9.  
Antenor, B.F., Apr. 17.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.  
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.

## NAPLES.

Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.

## NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Chinese Prince, Furness, Mar. 19.  
City of Dunkirk, Bank, Mar. 18.  
Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.  
Maybach Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 24.  
Nairnbank, Bank, Apr. 2.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

## NORTH CHINA.

Saarbrücken, Melchers, Mar. 17.  
Tijlroem, J.C.J.L., Mar. 23.  
Trave, Melchers, Mar. 23.

## ORAN.

Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.  
Dessau, Melchers, Apr. 22.

## OSLO.

Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.

## PANAMA.

Taketo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 18.  
Maybach Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 30.

## PEKING.

Cremor, J.C.J.L., Mar. 14.  
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 15.  
Hosang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.  
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.  
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.  
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Padua, P. & O., Mar. 18th.  
Taima, B.I., Mar. 19.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, Mar. 22.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.  
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23.  
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.  
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 28.  
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 31.  
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 3.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.

## PLYMOUTH.

City of Khios, Bank, Mar. 23.  
Malwa, P. & O., Mar. 30.

## PORTLAND.

Washington, States S.S., Mar. 23.

## RAVAIL.

Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 4.  
Bremhaven, Melchers, Apr. 10.

## RANGOON.

Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 15.  
Saido Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.

## SAIGON.

Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 12.  
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 26.  
Portos, M.M., Apr. 9.

## SANDAKAN.

Hingsang, Jardine's, Mar. 19.  
St. Albans, E. & A., Mar. 30.  
Chronos, Dodwell's, Apr. 4.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 12th.  
Washington, States S.S., Mar. 16.  
Tuketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 18.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
Golden Tide, States S.S., Mar. 23.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 23.  
Grays Harbor, States S.S., Mar. 20.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.  
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Apr. 9.

## SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Java, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Nippon, Gilman's, Mar. 19.  
Australian, Manners, Apr. 4.

## SEATTLE.

Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Mar. 12.  
Shidzuka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.  
G'den H'bor, States S.S., Mar. 20.  
Protosilaus, B.F., Mar. 30.  
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.

## SHANGHAI.

Meriones, B.F., Mar. 12.  
Nagore, P. & O., Mar. 12.  
Nawchaw, B. & S., Mar. 12.  
Porthos, M.M., Mar. 12.  
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Mar. 12.  
Hopsang, Jardine's, Mar. 13.  
Sumatra, B. & S., Mar. 14.  
Yunnan, B. & S., Mar. 15.  
Naldera, P. & O., Mar. 16.  
Burgenland, Jebson, Mar. 16.  
Lachan Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 16.  
Rosandra, Dodwell's, Mar. 16.

## SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Glenahiel, Jardine's, Mar. 17.  
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Mar. 17.  
Kiukiang, B. & S., Mar. 17.  
Suiyang, B. & S., Mar. 17.  
Yatsing, Jardine's, Mar. 17.  
City of Delhi, Bank, Mar. 18.  
Duchessa D'Aosta, Dwell, Mar. 19.  
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., Mar. 19.  
Rizang Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Shantung, B. & S., Mar. 19.  
Tuketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 19.  
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Mar. 20.  
Matsumoto Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 20.  
Chakasang, Jardine's, Mar. 20.  
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 21.  
Hakodate Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 21.  
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 21.  
Hakata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 22.  
Karmala, P. & O., Mar. 22.  
Tijlroem, J.C.J.L., Mar. 22.  
Alipore, B.I., Mar. 23.  
Formosa, Gilman, Mar. 23.  
Lahore, P. & O., Mar. 23.  
Shidzuka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.  
Chenonceaux, M.M., Mar. 26.  
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., Mar. 26.  
Ajaz, B.F., Mar. 27.  
Koyei Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 27.  
Esquillo, Dodwell's, Mar. 23.  
Tilawa, B.I., Mar. 23.  
Trave, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Mantua, P. & O., Mar. 29.  
Formosa, Gilman, Mar. 30.  
Sungshan Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 30.  
Africa, Manners, Mar. 31.  
Ruh, Jebson, Apr. 1.  
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Apr. 2.  
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 3.  
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 8.  
Athos II, M.M., Apr. 9.  
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Apr. 10.  
Nanking, Gilman, Apr. 10.  
Jeypore, P. & O., Apr. 11.  
Coblenz, Melchers, Apr. 12.  
Glenbeg, Jardine's, Apr. 13.

## SINGAPORE.

Andre Lebon, M.M., Mar. 12.  
Remo, Dodwell's, Mar. 12.  
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Mar. 14.  
Havenstein, Jebson, Mar. 15.  
Kuangchow, B. & S., Mar. 15.  
Morioka Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 15.  
Hosang, Jardine's, Mar. 16.  
Khiva, P. & O., Mar. 16th.  
Antung, B. & S., Mar. 17.  
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 17.  
Java, Manners, Mar. 18.  
Kinyuan, B. & S., Mar. 19.  
Kiangsu, B. & S., Mar. 19.  
Tijlroem, J.C.J.L., Mar. 23.  
Patroclus, B.F., Mar. 20th.  
Kutsang, Jardine's, Mar. 22.  
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 23.  
Khyber, P. & O., Mar. 23.  
Schlesien, Melchers, Mar. 23.  
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, Mar. 24.  
Ermland, Jebson, Mar. 26.  
G. Metzinger, M.M., Mar. 26.  
Tottori Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 28.  
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 31.  
Calchasa, B.F., Apr. 2.  
Viminale, Dodwell's, Apr. 2.  
Leverkusan, Jebson, Apr. 3.  
Glengarry, Jardine's, Apr. 3.  
Australian, Manners, Apr. 4.  
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 6.  
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, Apr. 7.  
Portos, M.M., Apr. 9.  
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Apr. 10.  
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 11.  
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Apr. 21.

## SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.  
Tinhon, Bank, Apr. 15.

## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Rakuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.  
Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Apr. 5.

## SWATOW.

Haiching, Douglas, Mar. 12.  
Hopsang, Jardine's, Mar. 13.  
Yunnan, B. & S., Mar. 14.  
Kuangchow, B. & S., Mar. 15.  
Lushan Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 16.  
Antung, B. & S., Mar. 17.  
Haining, Douglas, Mar. 17.  
Suiyang, B. & S., Mar. 17.  
Yatsing, Jardine's, Mar. 17.  
Kinyuan, B. & S., Mar. 19.  
Chakasang, Jardine's, Mar. 20.  
Sungshan Maru, N.Y.K., Mar. 30.

## TAKAO.

Burgenland, Jebson, Mar. 18.  
Ruh, Jebson, Apr. 1.

## TIENTSIN.



# CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI & SHANGHAI	"NANOHANG"	On 12th Mar.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHANG	"NEOWHANG"	On 13th Mar.	5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW & NEWCHANG	"SHANSI"	On 13th Mar.	8 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN"	On 14th Mar.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KHUNGHOW"	On 15th Mar.	6 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUITYANG"	On 17th Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG"	On 17th Mar.	8 a.m.
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DAIKING	"KIUKIANG"	On 17th Mar.	8 a.m.
NEWCHANG	"HUPH"	On 17th Mar.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 17th Mar.	Noon
HAIKONG, HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 18th Mar.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 19th Mar.	8 a.m.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	"KIANGSU"	On 19th Mar.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 19th Mar.	5 p.m.
WIMAIWAI, CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOW"	On 23rd Mar.	4 p.m.
WIMAIWAI, CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 31st Mar.	6 a.m.

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Through Bill of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. Exchange &amp; Most Up-to-date First &amp; Second Class Passenger Accommodation. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

VESSEL	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sea
TAIPING	In Port	15th March
CHANGTE	9th April	16th April
TAIPING	7th May	14th May
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June

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Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK"	via Suez Canal	18th March
S.S. "LAOMEDON"	via Suez Canal	10th April
S.S. "REXENOR"	via Suez Canal	8th May
S.S. "CITY OF LILLE"	via Suez Canal	17th May

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to Change without Notice

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IMPROVED SERVICE

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M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE" ... 19th March  
M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... 14th April

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ANDRE LEBON ... 12th Mar.	PORTHOS ... 12th Mar.
G. METZINGER ... 25th Mar.	CHENONCEAUX ... 26th Mar.
PORTHOS ... 9th Apr.	ATHOS II ... 9th Apr.
CHENONCEAUX ... 23rd Apr.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 23rd Apr.
ATHOS II ... 7th May	SPHINX ... 7th May
D'ARTAGNAN ... 21st May	ANGKOR ... 21st May
SPHINX ... 4th June	ANDRE LEBON ... 4th June
ANGKOR ... 18th June	G. METZINGER ... 18th June

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Straits Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Durban.

COMMERCIAL LINE

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

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## ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

10th MARCH, 1929											11th MARCH, 1929										
STATION	Hour	Kemps Barom.	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND			Hour	Kemps Barom.	Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND				
			Inches	Millis.			Direction	Force	Clouds				Inches	Millis.			Direction	Force	Clouds		
Wladivostok	13	30.10	764.6	82	...	...	N	3	b	6	30.02	762.4	13	...	...	...	N	0	b		
Nemuro	11	29.70	754.5	...	...	...	NNW	1	...	5	29.78	756.5	...	...	...	N	1	...			
Hokodate	...	29.86	758.5	...	...	...	WNW	6	...	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	...	N	1	...			
Tokio	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	29.94	760.5	...	...	...	NNW	1	...			
Kochi	...	30.04	763.0	...	...	...	W	1	...	...	29.96	761.0	...	...	...	N	0	...			
Nagasaki	...	30.16	766.0	...	...	...	WNW	3	...	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	...	NNW	3	...			
Kagoshima	...	30.14	768.5	...	...	...	WNW	2	...	...	30.02	762.5	...	...	...	NW	1	...			
Oshima	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	...	WNW	2	...	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	...	N	1	...			
Naha	...	30.20	767.0	...	...	...	NNW	1	...	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	...	N	0	...			
Ishigakijima	...	30.18	766.5	...	...	...	E	1	...	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	...	N	1	...			
Bonin Island	...	30.08	764.0	...	...	...	NW	1	...	...	30.08	764.0	...	...	...	N	0	...			
Chetoo	15	30.41	773.4	38	63	...	NW	4	b	6	30.45	773.4	28	37	NW	4	b	6			
Shanghai	14	30.37	771.8	48	60	...	NNE	4	o	6	30.46	773.7	37	90	W	2	o	6			
Guthrie	...	30.38	771.6	44	86	...	NNE	4	o	6	30.50	774.7	38	91	ENE	4	o	6			
Sharp Peak	...	30.23	767.8	73	58	E	2	b	b	7	30.29	767.6	60	72	NW	4	o	6			
Amoy	...	30.07	763.8	69	56	SE	4	b	6	...	30.21	767.3	58	76	NE	2	b	6			
Swatow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.19	768.8	61	94	NE	2	b	6			
Taihou	11	30.13	765.3	77	54	ENE	4	b	5	...	30.19	766.8	64	79	ENE	4	b	6			
Taiichu	...	30.13	765.3	73	...	W	2	b	...	...	30.15	765.9	64	...	N	2	b	6			
Tainan	...	30.14	765.6	74	...	WNW	2	b	...	...	30.13	765.3	55	...	N	4	b	6			
Koshun	...	30.12	765.0	77	...	NE	4	b	...	...	30.11	764.7	64	...	NNW	2	b	6			
Pescadore	...	30.15	765.9	68	...	NE	4	o	...	...	30.15	765.9	19	...	NNE	2	b	6			
Hong Kong	14	30.08	764.0	71	42	E	4	b	6	...	30.17	766.3	62	74	E	4	b	6			
Gap Rock	...	30.09	764.3	...	...	ENE	5	b	...	...	30.14	765.5	...	...	E	4	o	6			
Macao	...	30.06	763.5	79	36	SSE	2	b	...	...	30.11	764.7	61	81	SE	2	b	6			
Haitow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Prata Island	...	30.06	763.5	72	75	NE	6	...	...	...	30.10	764.3	69	85	NNE	5	...	...			
Phallien	13	30.06	763.5	77	61	ESE	2	b	7	...	30.16	766.0	63	...	NE	2	b	6			
Tourane	...	30.01	762.3	73	...	N	4	o	...	...	30.08	764.0	68	...	NNW	2	o	...			
Cape St. James	...	29.82	757.5	81	...	ENE	6	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Basco	14	30.01	762.3	73	66	E	4	o	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Aperti	...	29.97	761.1	73	88	ENE	4	o	...	30.00	762.0	70	91	...	...	0	o	...			
Tuguegarao	...	29.94	760.6	82	51	WNW	2	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Vigan	...	29.85	759.1	84	60	NW	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Manila	...	29.85	758.1	82	67	WNW	4	o	...	29.94	760.5	73	86	E	1	o	...	...			
Legaspi	...	29.87	758.7	78	94	N	2	o	...	29.92	769.9	73	91	NE	2	o	...	...			
Calbayog	...	29.84	757.8	79	89	NNW	2	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tacloban	...	29.81	757.2	86	71	N	4	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Iloilo	...	29.80	756.9	86	65	NE	6	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cebu	...	29.80	756.9	86	62	NE	4	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Surigao	...	29.78	756.3	86	75	E	2	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Guam	12.22	29.79	756.6	...	...	NE	4	o	5	...	29.86	758.4	...	...	NE	2	o	...			
Yap	11.00	29.79	756.6	...	...	ENE	4	o	6	...	29.84	757.9	77	...	ENE	2	o	...			
Felou	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.83	757.7	79	...	NW	2	o	...			
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.85	758.2	76	91	NW	1	o	...			
Labuan	14	29.78	756.4	86	84	NW	4	b	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

March 11, 10, 35m.—The anticyclone covers S.E. Mongolia and China.

Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.51 inches, against an average of 3.84 inches.

### FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 12th.

- DISTRICT. FORECAST.
- 1.—Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds strong.
  - 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook ... N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.
  - 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... N.E. winds, fresh; fine to cloudy.
  - 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ...

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

### HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Mar. 11th.	Previous Day	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 1 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.08	30.17	30.17	...
Temperature ...	71	62	67	...
Humidity ...	42	74	61	...
Wind ...	E	E	E	...
Direction ...	E	E	E	...
Force ...	4	4	3	...
Weather ...	B	B	B	...
Rain ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	...

Highest open-air Temperature, 10th: 71

Lowest open-air Temperature, 11th: 62

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning; M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

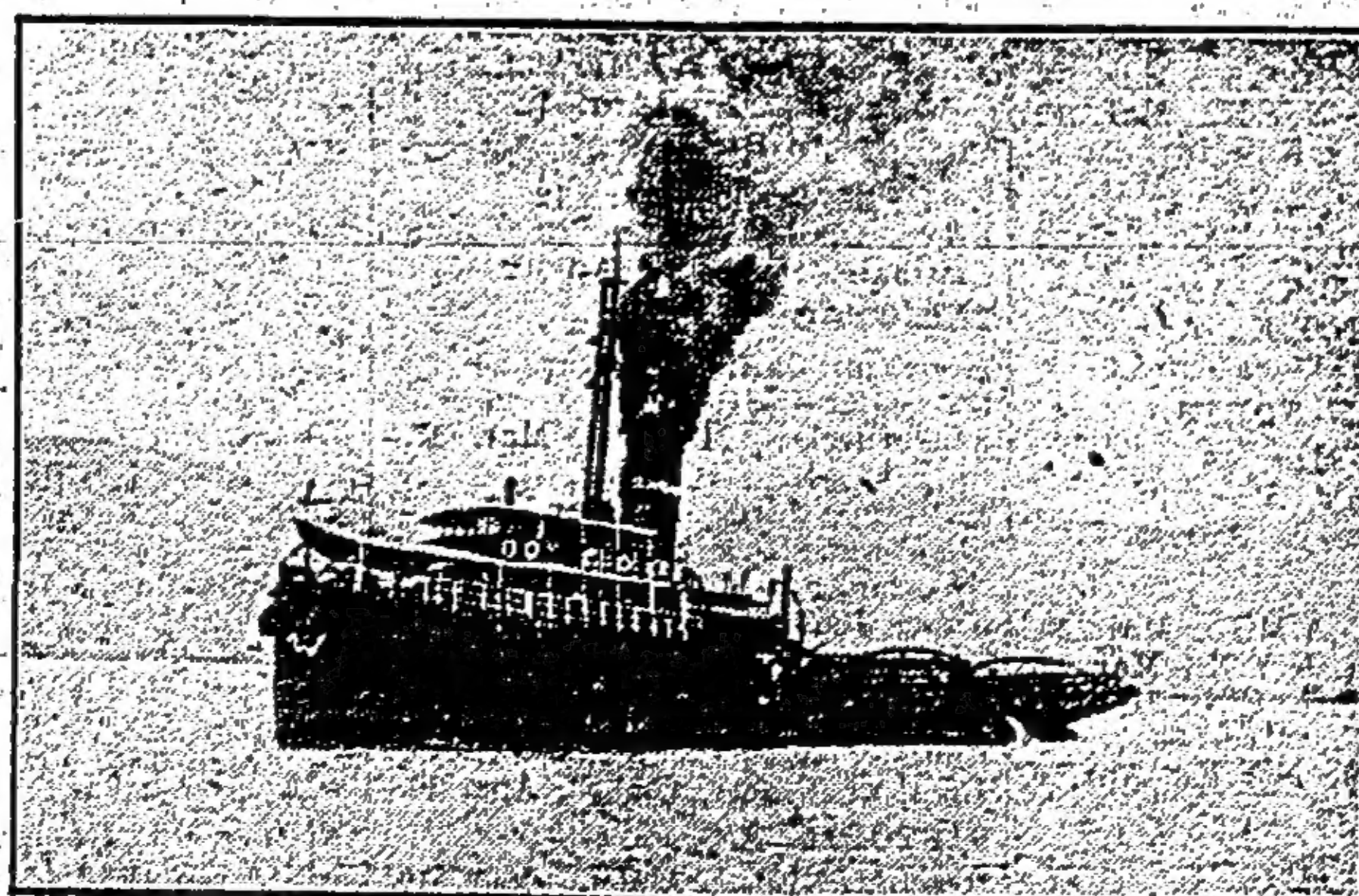
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

To	Steamship	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOPFANG"	Wed., 13th Mar., at 7 a.m.
	"YATSHING"	Sun., 17th Mar., at 7 a.m.
	"CHAKSANG"	Wed., 20th Mar., at 7 a.m.
	"HANGSANG"	Sun., 24th Mar., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via MOJI & KOBE	"FOOKSANG"	Sun., 17th Mar., at 7 a.m.
	"YUENSANG"	Thurs., 21st Mar., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG"	Satur., 16th Mar., at 3 p.m.</







